THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., N°. 533. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 ℔ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

INTIMATIONS.

SHANGHAI, *6th October*, 1860.
Estate of WILLIAM CRAMPTON,
Deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, to whom all claims against the said estate are to be sent in, on or before the 31st instant.

R. FRANCIS,
Administrator.
27oc

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE.
SHANGHAE, *25th September*, 1860.
Estate of ANTONIO DA LUZ VIDIGAL.
Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the above Estate are to present them to the undersigned on or before 31st October next, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

EDWARD WEBB,
H. M. F. M.'s Consul.
27oc

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Captain BROWNE, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 21st October, at daylight*, (or any time of the night *of the 20th* and *21st*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *via* Hongkong.

She will have room for 1,800 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which will be received until *Noon of Monday, the 15th inst.*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Friday, the* 19*th inst.*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL,
for the Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 4th October, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequate-[illegible] of their Insurance Policies in respect of the

[illegible]ICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence Mr. JULIUS HALLPIKE is authorized to sign my name.

C. S. COMPTON.
tf Shanghai, 20th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

I beg to intimate to the Community that no partnership exists between Mr. A. R. TURNER and the undersigned,

THOS. ALLEN.
tf Shanghai, 5th October, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late HIRAM FOGG in our firm has ceased, and Mr. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY has been admitted a partner therein.

The business will be continued under the name of

H. FOGG & Co.
5ja Shanghai, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of the late HIRAM FOGG, are requested to present them previous to *the 31st December next*, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN,
Executor.
5ja Shanghai, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that the business hereunto carried on under the firm of KUPFERSCHMID & Co. will from this date be carried on under the style of REIMER & Co.

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that they will from this date carry on the business of Messrs. KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

REIMER & Co.
13oc Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at *Foochow.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves here under the name of PIGNATEL & Co.

E. PIGNATEL.
J. DE LANOY.
20oc Desima, September 1st, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.

ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Merchant.*

G. H. ALFELD.
24no Nagasaki, (Japan,) 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10.000. on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
at
FOGG & Co.'s; HALL & HOLTZ'S;
and
REIMER & Co.'s

FOR SALE.

CHINESE MISCELLANY, complete in 1 vol. *half-bound*, ... Tls. 3.7.5
MARINER'S GUIDE to JAPAN, by Von Siebold, ... 1.2.5
JAPANSCHE SPRAAKKUNST, by J. H. Donker Curtius, ... 5.0.0

London Mission & North-China Herald Office.
September 29th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S Pale Ale in Hhds., October brew. Champagne of the 1st quality, Crème de Bouzy, in doz. cases.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. cases.

Pale Brandy, Gin and Whiskey in doz. cases.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d June, 1860.

CIRCULAR.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

THE undersigned has commenced making the above beverages for the season and begs to state that the quality is unsurpassed by any made in China

Prices as usual, viz:

Lemonade per doz. .... Tael 1.0.0
Soda-water ,, ... ,, 0.7 5

Bottles if not returned within the space of One Month, are charged One Tael per doz.

Soda-water Bottles bought at fair prices.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Astor House.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne. Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Tuesday, the 23rd of October*, at 11 A.M., on the premises.

The Commodious Dwelling House containing 12 Rooms with Compradore's Office, Bath Rooms, &c., and convenient range of Servants' Rooms, Kitchens, &c.

Also a spacious well-built Godown with Tea-Room, Muster-Room, &c., recently built at a cost of Tls. 7,000, the whole occupying a space of 3m. 1*f*. 3*l*. 5*h*. more or less, being a portion of the Lot of Land registered at the British Consulate as No. 64, Title Deed No. 37, dated 31st December 1847, situated in Park Lane, to the east of Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.'s premises, and recently occupied by Messrs. Olyphant & Co.

Also,

A modern well built Chinese Hong, situated immediately to the North of the above, occupying about 4 *maou* of Land, being a portion of the same lot as above, having an entrance in Fives Court Lane, consisting of numerous Dwelling Houses and large substantially built Godown, let on a Ground Lease at £180 per Annum, payable in advance on 20th May, of each year, the lease will expire on the 20th May, 1865, at which time the Tenant has the option of renewing the lease for a further period of 10 years.

Also,

10 Shares in the New Riding Course, Shanghae, Nos. 231 *a* 240, on which the full cost of Tls. 50 per Share has been paid up

For further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
20oc Shanghae, 7th September, 1860.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A large Dwelling House on the French Settlement. Apply to

PAUL, *Comprador.*
27oc Shanghai, 5th September, 1860.

TO LET.

A Dwelling House with Godown attached on the French Bund.

Apply to

PAUL, *Comprador.*
27oc Shanghai, 5th September, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE LOCKHART.

ANY information respecting GEORGE LOCKHART, a native of Glasgow, who arrived here from *San Francisco* on or about the 11th December, 1852, in the American ship "*North Carolina*," will be thankfully received by

LYALL, STILL & Co.
10no Hongkong, 18th September, 1860.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ... Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards, ... ,, 1.0.0 ,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

Wm. DATO & Co.

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*

OUR HOUSE,
LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.

WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.

END OF PARK LANE AND MALOO.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
YANK KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

Ta-shing. 泰興

REIMER & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, and Jewellers.
CHURCH STREET, CORNER OF FIVES COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

REIMER & CO.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers.
12ja Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking the following Silk-duty chops, viz:

House Nos.	Hai-kwan.			Peculs.		
88	Nos. 23	for 10	Bales=	8:70	T.	87.0.0
89	50	10	,,	10:00	,,	100.0.0
90	51	7	,,	6:11	,,	61.1.0
92	52	10	,,	10:00	,,	100.0.0
91	53	5	,,	4:39	,,	43.9.0
94	54	8	,,	8:00	,,	80.0.0
93	55	10	,,	10:00	,,	100.0.0
						572.0.0
			add San-kwan duty......			36 8.0

in all, seven receipts amounting to....T. 608.8.0 the same having been stolen from the undersigned in April last.

Application having been duly made to the Government Bank, and to the Custom House, to have the above-named receipts stopped, the undersigned will reclaim them whenever they appear.

A liberal reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the detection of the thief.

RUSSELL & Co.
27oc Shanghai, 1st October, 1860.

啟者本行於月前被盜失去
經絲完餉號收七紙曾經照
會海關究查在案今蒙　憲
諭着將所失號收臚列週知
新中外貴商不可慎用倘將
来尋得無論在何處出見準
即物歸原主與慎用者無涉
倘或有知情密報使本行尋
還或將原號收交回均有重
賞決不食言兹將所失號收
開列於左　三月十三日完

蘇字二十三號源字福記經絲拾包重八百七十斤正稅銀八拾七兩補三關銀二十八兩
三月十四日完
蘇字五十號與昌本號經絲拾包重一千斤正稅銀壹百兩補三關銀八兩
又五十一號　又經絲七包重六百十斤正稅銀六拾壹兩一分補三關銀二兩零
四　又五十二號又經絲拾包重一千斤正稅銀壹百兩補三關銀八兩
又五十三號又經絲五包重四百三十九斤正稅銀四拾三兩九分補三關銀一百五六兩
又五十四號又經絲八包重八百斤正稅銀八拾兩補三關銀六十四兩
又五十五號又經絲拾包重一千斤正稅銀壹百兩補三關銀八兩
共計經絲六拾包合重五千七百式拾斤補三關重九百式拾斤
已上號收七紙均係郭長豐銀號所給
庚申年八月　日　上海新旗昌行洋啟

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Estate of R. W. Prance, *deceased*, late Master of the British Brig "*Lord Clarendon.*"

LETTERS of Administration in the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned by H. B. M.'s Consul, all parties being indebted to or having claims against the same, are hereby required to make payment or send in their claims without delay.

ROBERT REID,
Administrator.
27oc Shanghai, 9th October, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Walter L. Purdie in our firm has ceased.

Mr. N. W. Lincoln and Mr. William Neilson are authorized to sign our name.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf China, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have just received, and offer for Sale at moderate prices, a choice selection of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of—

Ladies' Dresses and Trimmings.
Paisley and Scotch Shawls.
Woollen Polkas, Vests, Sleeves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hoods, Gloves, &c.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woollen Drawers, Shirts and Stockings.
Tweeds, Flannels, and Broadcloth.
Cardigan Jackets, Vests, and Scarfs.
Curtain Damask and Trimmings.
Carpeting, Binding, and Hearthrugs.

Also,

An assortment of Stationery, Glass-ware, and China-ware,

WM. DATO & Co.
1de Shanghai, October 12th, 1860.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	Aug. 10	Singapore, ...	Sept. 12
Bombay	„ 31	Hongkong, ...	Sept. 22
Calcutta, ...	—	New York, ...	July 28
Galle, ...	Sept. 5		

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 12th Oct. 1860.		*Ending 12th Oct. 1859.*	
6,—	*Max.* 75	*Min.* 65	*Max.* 70	*Min.* 63
7,—	„ 74	„ 65	„ 68	„ 62
8,—	„ 74	„ 66	„ 68	„ 64
9,—	„ 75	„ 68	„ 69	„ 66
10,—	„ 74	„ 63	„ 76	„ 64
11,—	„ 64	„ 52	„ 68	„ 63
12,—	„ 64	„ 50	„ 67	„ 64

To be continued weekly.

◆

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange.—*On London*, Bank Rate, 6 months' sight, Credits 6s. 6¾d. per Tl. *On Calcutta*, Bank Bills accepted and 3 days' sight, Rs. 312. *On Bombay*, Bank Bills, and 10 days' sight, Rs. 312 per 100 Tls.

Opium.

Malwa		*Patna*			
Oct., New,	Tls.	New, Tls.		Old,	Tls.
6, 520 a 525	—	..610 a 612	—	....	—
8, 520 a 525	—	..610......	—	....	—
9, 520 a 525	—	..610 a 612	—	....	—
10, 520 a 525	—	..610......	—	....	—
11, 520 a 525	—	..610 a 612	—	....	—
12, 520......	—	..612......	—	....	—

◆

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—

Aug. 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Still, Messrs. P. Cholmley, and W. H. Harton.
For Shanghai, Mr. Bryan.

Sept. 4.

For Hongkong, Mr. H. Dickenson.
For Shanghai, Mr. H. W. Hardy.

Sept. 27.

For Shanghai, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Maclean.

Oct. 4.

For Hongkong, Miss Harmer, and Mr. G. Smith.
For Shanghai, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Tate.

Oct. 20.

For Hongkong, W. Bourne.

The P. & O. Steamer *Formosa* carrying the outward mail for Europe will leave at day-light on Sunday, the 21st inst. The post-office packets closing as usual the day before.

The next Inward mail from London 26th Aug., will be due in Hongkong on the 9th, and here on the 16th instant, by P. & O. Steamers.

H. M. Transport *Australian* arrived here on Thursday last from the Gulf of Pecheli, which she left on the morning of the 5th.

Various rumours are afloat relative to what has taken place, but as the accounts are very conflicting and we are without any direct communications from that part we refrain from publishing mere reports unless well authenticated.

We have however heard from a reliable quarter that there was very little fresh news, but that the Army were to move on the 3d towards Peking which was to be bombarded.

The fact of the Marines being ordered to the North speaks for itself, that some active measures are about being taken. They leave on Tuesday or Wednesday next in the *Australian.*

Rebels.—We are sorry to announce the death of a valuable Chinese correspondent who was for a long time indefatigable in getting us all the current news. He was familiarly known by the name of the Jackal from the pertinacity with which he grubbed up all kind of intelligence. Poor fellow the excitement consequent on the repulse of the Rebels was too much for him; he was taken sick and died. Our other correspondents but poorly supply his place.

The Rebels made a march on Hangchow some three weeks ago. They found the place well fortified and garrisoned, so they retreated. There was no fight, and consequently the Insurgents were not defeated, as was reported up here. That they will take the place sooner or later admits of no doubt. The Imperial troops are a set of lawless ruffians, who receiving no pay from the proper authorities, are obliged to pay themselves by looting and other objectionable practices.

Sungkeang has been deserted by its captors, according to the best accounts, and the inhabitants of the city and vicinity are fast returning to their daily avocations. The place is however entirely at the mercy of the Taipings whenever they think proper to revisit it, so the valorous mandarins have decided not to take possession for some little time. An Imperial fleet of twenty vessels is lying off the creek leading to Sungkeang, waiting to exterminate the thieves, according to their own account, plundering the unfortunate villagers, according to others. Some few Insurgents are still living at Tsingpoo and Kiading, at least the Chinese authorities in Shanghai are afraid to send troops to those places. The troops would certainly desert if sent, and after taking leave of absence for a week's loot, would return to Shanghai with the spoil. A friend was present the other day at a kind of court martial held on some deserters who had returned after a fortnight's leave of their own taking. Three of them were sentenced to thirty strokes with an oar-shaped instrument, and received the punishment in the public street. They all cried like children, and sneaked off amidst the loud laughter of the surrounding crowd.

On the capture of T'ai-tsan-chow the Rebels marched through the district to the banks of the Yangtsze. They got a large quantity of loot in the various villages from the poor fools who will not believe in the capability of the Allies to defend Shanghai, and who had taken all their valuables to these wretched hamlets, thinking themselves quite secure from any Rebel attacks. The Rebels near the Yangtsze are reported in great force; the country people have determined not to resist as they have no hope whatever of any Imperial aid, one or two braves are to be met with on the North bank, but no other measures seem to have been taken to check the Insurgents. The Chinese authorities evidently think like the man at the fire the other night, who on being asked why he was going away, answered, "Oh maskee fire, that Englishman have got engine, can putee out suppose likee!"

A great idea has seized possession of the Chinese for the last two days that the Marines who are ordered north, are going to march against Soochow, nor has the idea ceased among them yet.

All eyes are now directed towards the new rebellion that is reported as having broken out in Shang-hsi. Reliable particulars have not yet reached Shanghai, but the Chinese report is to the effect that war taxes having been laid on the unfortunate province, to aid in the defence of Pekin, the merchants and others had filled the centre of the silver ingots with lead and other base materials. The Imperial rage was terrific, and orders were given for the arrest and punishment of the offenders. This led to a riot in which the mandarins got the worst of it. It may be no libel to these official gentlemen, whose upright character is so well known, to say that the people assert that the collecting officers themselves perpetrated the offence, filling their own coffers very quickly thereby. Another and a more probable account is that a wealthy provision merchant, who had already been extensively squeezed, was imprisoned because he refused to pay about a quarter of a million Sterling. His clan were so exasperated that they decapitated the mandarins and took the city of Tai-chuen, from which place they have spread all over the province with great success.

Another rumor goes thus. The richest banker in the empire, long accustomed to loan money to the emperor, supplied him with large sums for erecting the forts at Taku; and, to his surprise, the whole was repaid soon after the work was completed, last summer. Not long after this, another and larger loan was demanded; and the banker promptly responded, and into this new loan placed, *unopened*, the indentical parcels of money that had been a short time previously returned.

Thus all went well, so far; but on *opening* these same parcels, which had been so unexpectedly returned, they were all found to be false metals. Of course a dispute arose, and the banker and his friends most unexpectedly saw themselves in direct collision with the emperor's own right trusty servants, who would brook no gainsaying. The banker now, moreover, saw himself a doomed man, hanging on the horns of this sad dilemma,—either to eat his own words and surrender his money, or maintain his integrity and abide the consequences.

He chose the latter. His friends stood by him, and they were a host. Village after village, and district after district, as his case became known, came over to his side, until some three or four departments had declared themselver his adherents and ready to share his fortunes.

All this does not seem very probable; but it can hardly be without some foundation; and if it be wholly untrue, it shows how easily baseless stories can be framed and get large currency among the Chinese.

The barriers erected for the defence of this settlement are covered with little handbills to the effect that Mr. so and so having left during the rebel attack, his family would be obliged to any one who could point out his whereabouts. Missing sons are also largely advertised for, and not a few unfortunate individuals are searching in vain for their families, who in the stupidity of their hearts are nodding with ague up some Yangtse creek, instead of staying quietly and safely in Shanghai.

The departure of the Marines for the North next week has created great consternation among the Mandarins of Shanghai, who believe that the city is about to be evacuated by the foreign troops. The same fear has taken hold of the few people who still live in Shanghai, and some of them are actually preparing to leave. The consternation is very silly as a large garrison will still be left in the city altho' there is little doubt that were the foreign troops really going to leave Shanghai, the Rebels would make their preparations and bounce down on the city the day after their departure.

Great expectations have arisen with regard to the reported revolt in the province of Shan-hsi. There seems to be no doubt that a serious outbreak has really taken place in the provincial city of T'ai yuen, which is fast spreading over the whole province. The extortion and cruelty of the mandarins was as usual the cause of the rising, and if report be true no few of these official gentry have met the fate they so richly deserve. Unheard of oppression, and most wanton cruelty must indeed have been practised to induce the inhabitants of the next province to Chi-li to brave the Imperial displeasure, while such an immense army of Tartars is near at hand to punish them as soon as some patched up arrangement with the barbarian affords them time, and opportunity to do so. Probably the success of the allies induced the people to take the law in their own hands; but be that as it may, there can be no doubt that the revolt in Shan-hsi may be made of most valuable assistance to us at the North, now that things look so utterly bad, that every straw must be clutched at. Chinese down here assert that it is the intention of the Shan-hsi folk to elect their leader Emperor, and as soon as success warrants it, and they have a large enough army, they intend marching on Pekin to gain possession of the Imperial Seals, to which the Chinese attach a veneration that we can form no idea of. So that the unfortunate Tartars, could the Shan-hsi people be kept up to their intention, and some little assistance be granted them, will find themselves between two armies, one of which will effectually prevent any supplies coming from the north-west provinces from reaching the Imperial camp.

In the event of our occupation of Pekin during the winter nothing can be more fortunate than this outbreak in Shan-hsi. Once convince the Insurgents that we sympathize with them and they will take care that supplies of all kinds especially fuel reach our quarters regularly. The fame of the Allies as payers in hard cash and at remunerative prices has spread far and wide, and the Chinese people are only too anxious to have dealings with us if they can get rid of Mandarin supervision. We shall be terribly hard pressed for various supplies, especially firewood and charcoal, during the winter campaign in the North unless we can by hook or by crook make friends with the Chinese. With a very slight push the dissatisfaction now pervading Shan-hsi would spread over the province of Chi-li where the people have groaned for some time under the sway of the Tartars. Forced contributions and forced unremunerated labor have undoubtedly had the usual effect on the patient people. could they but see any sure way by which they could overthrow the Imperial yoke, and be protected against the consequences of such a measure they would rise to-morrow, and the people near the Allied camps who now keep aloof from us would speedily come to our assistance the conveyance of material to the front would be no longer difficult, and supplies of all kinds to any amount would reach us.

After making most bountiful provision for the relief of the Nanmings, and supplying funds for some half a dozen other charitable objects, the residents here will shortly have an opportunity of opening their purses for the relief of certain of their own country people, who have a claim on their charity and consideration, which there is no shirking or getting rid of. We hope soon to see a fund started for the relief of the wives and children of such of our gallant soldiers as fall in battle against the Tartars. Happily the the number of casualities is as yet small, but nobody can tell what destruction of life a winter campaign may produce. The frost, snow, and cold north wind, may do what Tartar arrows and spears are unable to effect, and many brave fellows now full of life and strength may be lying stiff enough, before the hard northern winter of the Province of Chi-li has come to an end.

We shall hear of the names of those who fall in actual combat, but we shall not hear of the far larger numbers who die of disease and cold. Both die equally in battle against the Queen's enemies; both are killed in the course of war, and both are alike deserving of our admiration and commiseration.

We all remember a picture called the Soldier's Dream. Tired out with hard fighting a Highlander is sleeping by the bivouac fire and forgetful of his troubles, his thoughts are all gone home, he has met his wife and children for a time, although only in a dream. Doubtless the moral intended by the artist was grand enough, and his picture may be the rather overdrawn representation of what actually occurred, but he would have completed the delineation of the stern hard life of a soldier had he painted a companion picture, wherein a soldier lies, not dreaming, but dead; not gone home in thought, but gone to his long home in reality. Stiff and gone, killed by his country's enemies, and all his troubles ended. Such a picture would be more true though more terrible. A soldier's life has but little poetry in it, it is made up principally of hard work and harder knocks. But a very few of them, even after lengthened service, return to such homes as represented in the picture of the soldier's dream, while many and many a brave fellow finds an end such as we would represent in our picture, and is speedily forgotten and unknown.

We must all admire the indomitable pluck and energy that carries the British soldiers through all difficulties, dangers, and climates, nowhere has this spirit been better shewn than in the North, let us make our admiration take a tangible form in the shape of a subscription for the families of the fallen. It takes but little to make a British soldier grateful, and many a poor fellow's troubles will be considerably lightened when he is assured that the only persons in the world he cares about, will be taken care of if he falls. It is said that the Patriotic Fund and Florence Nightingale revolutionized the British army; that vast numbers of unthinking bad men became thinking steady fellows when they found such noble efforts made for the comfort of both the soldier and his family. This may be true or not. To administer to the comfort of soldiers is a duty that Englishmen feel proud of. A very little sum will add comfort to a soldier's home, and a Shanghai subscription would be large enough to extend ts benefits to very many.

We don't know whether any one was actually amused at the fire the other night on the Maloo, but we are quite sure that no one was sorry. Of this fact the Chinamen themselves were perfectly aware, not a few of them having expressed their disgust at the behaviour of the foreigners. But the Chinamen mistook the cause of our indifference on that memorable occasion, it was not that the English delighted to see the destruction of house after house by the invincible flames, nor was there any satisfaction derived from the fact that the property under process of destruction was exclusively Chinese. At the last fire on the Maloo the foreigners formed into a band and speedily subdued and conquered the danger, why was it then that so very little exertion was made by the residents during the late fire? It was simply because not a soul standing there was without the well-founded hope that measures would be taken to prevent the Chinese from rebuilding highly dangerous houses on the ground again, nay some went so far as to trust that the return of the Chinese would not be permitted at all. But alas for the vanity of human wishes, all these hopes have been rudely dashed to the ground, for the Chinese are rebuilding their houses on the Maloo more dangerous and fragile than ever.

It is really amusing to see the Asiatic lethargy that seems to creep over foreigners in Shanghai at the time when all their energy and nerve is wanted. [illegible] little proper remonstrance and pressure brought to bear on the Consul for the time being would have prevented the appropriation of the sites on the Maloo by Chinamen, or at all events might have compelled the celestials to build houses of brick and not of wood. But the houses were built, and two extensive conflagrations have shown us what to expect as the ultimate fate of all edifices so run up.

One would have fancied from the many and profound wishes expressed by almost every one during the conflagration, that some stand would have been made against the re-erection of wooden houses along the Maloo, but either the weather has been too oppressive, or the trade too brisk, or the news from the North too absorbing, or something of the kind, to admit of any agitation being got up, for the absence of all remonstrance on the part of those concerned in the welfare and government of this settlement can only be attributed to some such cause or to somnolency. The Consul says nothing, the Municipal Council looks on with indifference, and the Chinese build. Why, here is a magnificent chance for distinction thrown away! What is the new Secretary about that he failed to seize an opportunity to show to the whole settlement that he is what we believe him to be, the right man in the right place?

However it's no use repining now, murmuring won't mend matters, and the Chinese will have run up the whole two hundred and fourteen houses long before any measure could squeeze its way through councils and powers that be, and prevent them. All we can do is to look out for another fire, and get all the amusement we can out of it. It is sure to come sooner or later, and who knows that a powerful wind blowing fro[illegible] west may not waft the flames to the [illegible]truction of some foreign hong. Then, and only then, will such ordinary precautions be insisted on in the erection of Chinese houses, as have been insisted on for some time past in London. Then, and only then will our friends on the Maloo discover, that although they are secure from any unpleasant interruption from the police with regard to things missing from the settlement, they are not allowed to build wooden tenements which are a standing danger to human life, simply because they pay better and are built cheaper than houses made after the European model of brick or stone.

Nothing seems to please governing people in China so much as getting up anomalies. In fact it seems that nothing in our intercourse with the Celestials can be done without them. We declare war against the Emperor of China, and march to bombard his capital, and yet we must protect his cities further south, and make his enemies our enemies. The Marines are going up on Wednesday next, to take part in the action against the Chinese capital, and very likely the same day a large ship will arrive from England, on whose cargo a couple or three hundred pounds will be levied by Englishmen in the Emperor's service for the use of his Celestial Majesty. It's all fine enough talking about draw backs and half duties, and the smallness of the sum handed over to the Taotai, by the foreign custom's service. We assert and most Englishmen will back us in the assertion, that to hand over one single penny for the use of the Imperial Exchequer, while we are at war with the Government of China, is not only extreme folly but becomes literally a crime.

There are the Chinese High Authorities holding our captives in Pekin itself, and refusing to give them up, positively refusing to come to terms with us, fighting hard against us, and driving away the people who would bring us supplies, and yet the simple English in Shanghai are putting money into the hands of these very officials. Did we not hear something about an Order in Council by which the Customs employés at Canton were compelled to resign for sometime. We wonder whether such an Order extends to Shanghai and to Englishmen taking service under the Queen's enemies at that port? It would be really worth while to look into the affair, for orders in Council are not made to act at Canton and not at Shanghai. The whole affair is a job, which ought speedily to be sifted.

It is becoming more and more a matter of complaint in this Settlement that people who take charge of private letters, for conveyance from one place to another, don't seem to have a proper perception of the moral obligation they incur to forward the letters in their charge to the persons to whom they are directed at the first possible opportunity. When one is asked to convey a letter he is at liberty to decline, but having once accepted the charge he should endeavour to fulfil the responsibility by letting the owner have it as speedily as convenient.

We, in common with many others, have suffered much from the negligence of persons having letters for us from various places. Some turn up three days, some three weeks after their arrival here. It is heartily to be wished that people who don't intend to deliver letters would not take charge of them, for private letters are serious things not intended to be kept for days and days lying about within hail of their owners.

NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The next regular Meeting of the Society will be held in the Shanghai Library Rooms, on Tuesday evening next, the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock.

A Paper will be read, entitled, "Notes on the City of Yedo," contributed by Dr. R. Lindau.

A Motion will also be made, according to previous notice, for the adoption of the following amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws.

(1) In Article I. of the Constitution, the addition of the words—

"4. The Translation and Publication of Historical and Scientific Treatises in the Chinese language."

(2) To the 1st By-Law, the addition of the following new Section—

"Sec. 5. The Council shall appoint, from the members of the Society, a Chinese Translation Committee, consisting of three members, who shall superintend the Preparation and Publication of such historical and scientific treatises as the Council may have previously approved. This Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings, and submit a Report thereof at the Society's Annual Meetings."

(3) In the 5th By-Law, under the head of "Funds," add the following Section:

"Sec. 3. Funds for the use of the Chinese Translation Committee must be especially contributed for that object, but shall be expended at the discretion of the Council."

Mr. Alcock's Paper, "On the Structure of the Japanese Languages," which was read at the previous meeting, hardly admits of being compressed, without doing justice to the information it contains. A brief abstract of it however has been furnished; but the Dissertation itself, we have been given to understand, will be published, together with a Grammar of the Japanese Language, as soon as practicable.

The following is the abstract, furnished from the Society's Records.

"It was stated that the adoption by the Japanese of the Chinese written language was a remarkable proof of their power to appreciate what was excellent in others and of their modesty in self-estimation.

The Japanese phonetic alphabet, founded on the pictorial Chinese writing already introduced, was invented at the beginning of the ninth century, apparently without foreign aid, by a Japanese Buddhist priest.

The phonetic alphabet, in its two forms, *Katagana* and *Hiragana*, did not supersede the hieroglyphic writing. Not only are Chinese words, with their appropriate characters, introduced copiously in written compositions; but those characters are also employed frequently as phonetic symbols, merely losing their proper ideographic sense. This is confusing, and the Japanese order of collocation in place of the Chinese, while writing with the Chinese character, is still more so, to one who has only a knowledge of the Chinese written language.

The subject of *Koye*, (Chinese sound of characters as received by tradition in Japanese), *Kung* (the meaning), and *Yomi* (mode of reading, whatever it may be), was then introduced. The author controverts the statement of Rodriguez, that these three words indicate three distinct dialects, a distinction utterly unknown to the Japanese of the present day.

The change of construction in the Syntax is so great as to amount to an inversion of order.

A complete mastery of the Japanese language in the fullest sense, therefore, including the Chinese character, will require years to accomplish; but for reading books, in the syllabic characters, a very moderate amount of time and application may suffice; and the advantage to be desired from the knowledge thus acquired is so great, that Mr. Alcock considers it ought to be made a test of advancement in the public service.

NINGPO.

We have received and give below a little bit of intelligence from this place, highly characteristic of the mode by which Chinese authorities usually settle hard knotty questions, or perform duties of a difficult or intricate nature.

Ningpo, 8*th October*, 1860.

Our Mandarins are begining to exercise their power at last, but in a very funny way.—

On Thursday night the Taoutae or Cheheen invited the notorious pirate, robber, and kidnapper *Cow-tong* to a late dinner, and after drinking several cups with him, quietly had him murdered. The report goes thus.

The Government have for a long time been endeavouring to get rid of Mr. *Cow-tong* and his gang of Chau-chow or Swatow-men, as they were robbing, kidnapping, and plundering right and left, both in the city and on the river. People generally called them Canton-men, but they were Swatow-men. Well, last week the Cheheen sent to tell this man that he and his gang must leave the vicinity, as the people had petioned the Viceroy.

Mr. Cow-tong, in reply, sent word to say that if the Cheheen would pay him and his followers $200 each they would depart at once. The Taoutae then sent Cow-tong an invitation to dine and talk over the matter with him. After dinner, when he was bowing Cow-tong out of the door, a lot of men rushed on and killed him right off. Since then a Ningpo man, commonly known as *Mowbee*, an accomplice of Cow-tong in all squeezing matters, has been taken up, and last night received 200 strokes with a bamboo—other members of the gang are making themselves scarce. It appears that the Viceroy wrote to the Taoutae, insisting upon having this man's head sent to Hangchow at once, and the above is the means he employed to obtain it.

This Cow-tong was a noted scoundrel, and the head of the gang who lately robbed the inland brokers of 14 chests of opium.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have taken what follows from a New Zealand paper. It seems the rebellion is assuming more formidable dimensions, and the whole aspect of affairs calls for some very decisive action on the part of the British Authorities in that quarter.

Major-General Pratt, C.B., with two strong companies of the 40th, had arrived. It will be seen from the extract we have published from the Nelson *Examiner* of yesterday that our view with regard to Colonel Gold was the correct one. He has been fettered by instructions, and had all the odium placed on his shoulders which ought to have been, and will now be, borne by the Governor.

General Pratt, in addressing the soldiers previous to their embarkation, said, "Soldiers, I am not going to make you a long speech: I have just received a despatch from Taranaki containing the names of your comrades that fell there. We are going to avenge them, and I shall be with you."

Orders have been issued for the whole of the families to clear out. The scene at Taranaki is described as most heart-rending. On Saturday last a report having been circulated that the natives were close upon the town for the purpose of attacking it, the scene which ensued baffles description. Husbands with their wives and children hurried to the barracks with mingled feelings of revenge and despair. As the town is closely barricaded and well watched there can be no doubt of its safety.

The news from Auckland is to the 28th ultimo. The native conference offers no solution of the present troubles, notwithstanding the efforts of the Native Department to give the most favourable interpretation of the proceedings. The Governor is blamed by the natives for not nipping the king movement in the bud. They urge the Governor to make peace.

The General Assembly, owing to the non-arrival of the *White Swan*, had been prorogued to the 30th July.

The following particulars of General Pratt are from the *Southern Cross* of the 27th ultimo: "Major-General Pratt served the campaign of 1814, in Holland, as a *volunteer* with the 56th Regiment, and was present at the attack on Merxem on the 2nd February, and the subsequent bombardment of Antwerp. He served with the 26th Regiment on the China expedition, (medal), and commanded the land forces at the assault and capture of the forts at Chuenpee on the 7th January, 1841, and again at the assault and capture of the Bog Forts on the 25th of February following, also commanded the 26th Regiment at the attacks on Canton from 24th May to 1st June, also at the night attack on Ningpo, at Segoan, Chapoo, Woosung, Shanghai, and at Chin Kiang Foo."

Major-General Pratt had left New Plymouth to inspect the camp at the Waitara, from whence he would proceed to Auckland to have an interview with the Governor.

It was not true, as reported, that the natives would stand a charge of bayonets. As soon as the soldiers got within bayonet reach of them they poured out a very effective volley, and then ran away. The rebellion, therefore, we take it, may soon be trodden out.

H.M.S. *Fawn* arrived at New Plymouth on Monday, July 22nd, with 109 of the 12th; 50 of her own crew were likewise to be landed. On the following day the *City of Hobart* arrived with 280 of the 40th, under the command of Colonel Leslie. The *Wonga Wonga* was expected with a further force of 276 men.

The enemy's pah at Puketakauere has been immensely strengthened since the battle there. The whole of the ground near it is covered with rifle pits, and bomb proof contrivances against artillery. From 600 to 700 natives had collected at Taitaraimaka, preparatory to joining Kingi, or making an attack on New Plymouth from the south.

It was quite true that Commodore Loring had returned to Manakau; but this was not the fault of Colonel Gold, but of his Excellency, from whence came that paralysis which has made the presence of a large force abortive, and permitted the rebellion to take the proportions it has assumed.

(From the Nelson Examiner, Aug. 8.*)*

The positive information brought by the *Airedale* on Monday from Taranaki is not much; whilst the rumours are many, and not very satisfactory or reassuring. We have the fact that General Pratt has reached the scene of action, with a reinforcement of between 600 and 700 men; we have the report that he had publicly expressed his opinion that Colonel Gold, with the directions he received from the Governor, could not have acted otherwise than he has done; and further that unless he himself has *carte blanche* to carry on operations as he may think fit, he will at once return to Melbourne.

Meanwhile we have another consignment of 160 non-combatants thrown on our hospitality, with a promise of many more shortly to follow: in fact, the town of New Plymouth is so crowded with soldiers, that the Commanding Officer has intimated in very plain terms that if the inhabitants will not make room for troops, by leaving of their own accord, he shall ship them off, whether they like it or not.—*Advertizer Extra*, Aug. 9th, 1860.

We have been favored with the whole of the papers relating to the case of Keenshow and others *v.* T. L. Larken, Esq., tried before the Consular Court at Foochow in March last.

The case is one of great interest, and underwent a most elaborate investigation. Its length prevents us publishing it all at once but it will appear in succeeding Supplements, of which we now publish the first, and we believe its perusal will not be without its use in establishing what are to be, the recognized liabilities, of Chinese Brokers.

Hitherto in China, business has been conducted on principles peculiar to the place and the people. Most of the guarantees are verbal, brokers pursue their occupation and assume great responsibility, their only bond being "old custom." Bonds and securities as guarantees of their good faith have been as little asked as cared for, because frequently an advantageous bargain can be obtained from these men who not only act as brokers, but deal and peddle in the produce they, nominally, buy and sell for others only, and it is often the case that the broker to save his own credit or suit his own purpose, sacrifices the interest of his employer, and as the axiom of "one man's loss being another man's gain" applies equally well here as in other parts of the world, the man who gains can hardly be expected to make many enquiries as to the actual integrity of the parties concerned, which under the most favorable circumstances is rather a difficult point to ascertain.

But as we advance and the trade with China becomes yearly greater and greater, the more ports are opened and the more Foreign Merchants settle at them, the more necessary will be the introduction of our civilized institutions for the protection of traders both Native and Foreign.

We have not very long since had the fallacy of the verbal "can secure" pidgin brought before us, and it is highly probable that many have benefitted by it in being put on their guard, and have demanded a more material guarantee than a Chinaman's bare word as security.

Mr. Bruce's decision in the case of Keen-show will be borne in mind by many both Foreigners and Natives, and looked to as a valuable precedent, and considering the vast trade that is carried on almost entirely through Chinese Brokers it is highly necessary for the safety of both buyers and sellers that their exact position with respect to each other should be distinctly understood.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

From the Saturday Review, August 4th, 1860.

The Emperor of the French has discarded the somewhat tainted agency of the diplomatists through whom he usually communicates with us, and, under his own hand, proposes that "we should understand each other, like honest men as we are, not like thieves who desire to cheat each other." Like his uncle, he understands the talisman of personal intercourse. When he wishes particularly to influence an autocratic Prince, he requests a personal interview. When he wishes particularly to influence a nation, he writes with his own hand a letter, unbosoming his innermost thoughts to "my dear Persigny," and desires him to "make such use of it as he may think advisable." For a day or two it is handed about in exciting and appetizing mystery, while the *Morning Post* beams with conscious happiness half-revealed. Then it is duly sent to the *Times*, in the columns of which the Emperor of the French meets in person the English nation, so that those columns have a right to rank in history with the breakfast-room of Villafranca or the raft of Tilsit. We give the Emperor full credit for his tact and resource, and for the cleverness with which his letter is written. It is just the right sort of thing for the purpose. We will venture to say that, in composing it, he exactly anticipated the complacent comments of the *Times*:—"*We have, indeed, every right to be flattered, for the great* Emperor of the French, *the arbiter of the destinies of Europe, has taken the poorest and meanest among us into a confidence which he is far, indeed, from extending to the majority of his subjects.*" Yes, beside those parts of the English character which our vanity may call great, there is an element of flunkeyism, on which those who wish to influence us may always too surely rely, and which, among other national sentiments, the *Times* thinks it right faithfully to represent. The bearing of England at this moment is of such unspeakable importance to the world, that we wish policy would for a moment prevail over fidelity of representation.

This, however, is not the first occasion on which the Emperor has condescended to allay the apprehensions of the English people by undiplomatic assurances of his good intentions. A similar letter to the present, written by his private Secretary at his dictation, was addressed to the four wise merchants of Liverpool. At that time England had just shown a serious disposition to arm for her own defence, and the volunteer movement was commencing. On this occasion a great and expensive plan for the fortification of our coasts and arsenals was awaiting discussion in Parliament, and to those who objected to the cost of this plan the letter from St. Cloud proving the outlay to be superfluous, afforded a seasonable and powerful support. Mr. Bright and the Emperor are, as it were, in tacit partnership at the whist-table, and Mr. Bright's eyes must have sparkled as he saw this splendid trump descend at the nick of time from his partner's hand. But there is an abundance of good reasons for the Emperor's move. His policy, intended to divide all his neighbours, and by dividing, command them all, has ended in isolating himself. Without a "coalition" or formal combination of any kind against France, her threatened neighbours have made common cause, and they now hedge round her ambition with a wall of steel, which recent revelations have rendered more impenetrable than ever to diplomatic art. Danger has healed German quarrels, and Austria and Prussia are as one. Switzerland has been wronged, and resents the wrong Belgium has made a demonstration, all the more imposing in a moral sense from the material feebleness of the State which makes it, and the circumstances of peril under which it is made. Spain has been enlightened by the result of the Moorish war and the attempt of the Pretender. Italy has learned from the disclosures of Mr. Kinglake, what offers were made by her deliverer to her oppressor of Villafranca. "Now occur the massacres in Syria." They "occur" at the very nick of time, when the prospect of aggression in Europe is closed by the general alarm and union, as seasonably as though some one had pulled a trigger. The crisis of 1854 is coming over again. The designs, at least the aspirations, of France and Russia cross each other, and France may have to look for another ally. It cannot be doubted that the Emperor's letter was dictated by a real desire to secure the good will and confidence of England at this moment; and in this sense, it is perfectly sincere.

The letter consists partly of professions, partly of explanations. The writer is duly sensible of the fact that professions depend entirely for their value, not upon the rank, but upon the veracity, of the persons by whom they are made. He is also sensible of the fact that in the present instance a voucher is required. He accordingly vouches Lord Palmerston. "Lord Palmerston knows me," and when "I affirm a thing he will believe me." If Lord Palmerston is to be put in the witness-box as evidence to character, he must first be asked what he meant by the disquieting tone of his speech on the Defences the other night. Had he not, up to the time of his making that speech, received assurances of friendly intentions as strong as those which are now given; and did not his language imply that, nevertheless, he was not assured? We turn from an equivocal compurgator to the letter itself. We try to trace the lines of character in the open hand which is held out to us. Is it quite "an honest palm?" We are ominously struck by two equivocations. It is, in the first place, asserted—not here for the first time, but here for the first time on the Emperor's personal honour—that Savoy and Nice were "re-united" to France solely on account of the extraordinary additions made to Piedmont in Italy. In other words, the sole reason for the annexation was the danger arising to a military nation of thirty-five millions from the proximity of an unmilitary nation of ten millions. We had supposed that such a pretence was thought fit only to be put forward in their vocation of "cheating" by the diplomatic "thieves" who are usually the Emperor's tools, but who, on this occasion, are to serve as his foils. In the second place, in the statement respecting the strength of the French army, there is what, if an Emperor were not the writer, we should call a palpable evasion. By the help of the convenient phrase "under arms," all mention of the reserve is suppressed, and thus the actual military force of France is colourably reduced from 400,000 to 500,000 men. There is also a visible tendency to understate the truth in the deduction of the gens-d'armes (perfectly available for military duty in case of need) and of the "young conscripts;" as though every army did not reckon in its numbers a certain proportion of recruits. When you desire to win confidence by frankness, it is above all things necessary to be perfectly frank.

To pass to the explanations. The Emperor does not deny that a considerable degree of military activity prevails in France with a view to "organizing the military forces of the country on the best possible footing." But he accounts for this on the ground of defects in the French army which we did not see, but which he, being present, did see, in the course of the Italian war, and which he desires to remedy. We must suppose that he on the same occasion observed defects in the French fleet, the desire of remedying which occasions a corresponding activity in that department. Unfortunately, when the French army is "on the best possible footing" for attacking the neighbouring nations at a minute's notice, it will signify very little to those nations what was the historical or metaphysical origin of the improvements. No umbrage ought to be taken, therefore, if a certain degree of activity, obviously and from its very nature of a purely defensive kind, prevails in this country also. We cannot attain to what the French journals justly call the "marvellous rapidity" of France in calling fleets and armies into existence on a sudden emergency. An army of 150,000 men was transported, partly by sea, to the scene of action in Italy, immediately after the declaration that "France could not disarm because she had not armed," and that she had only three or four transports ready for sea, which were destined to revictual the expedition in Cochin China. The Syrian expedition was ready the other day almost before the news of the massacres arrived, and to back it there appeared on the instant, in spite of the decrease of the French naval establishment since the time of Louis Philippe, a very formidable steam fleet. In vain will Mr Bright and his organs look for that promise of a reduction of armaments which, directly the arrival of the letter was announced, they anticipated with jubilant delight. In place of such promise, they will find what is rather an excuse for further augmentation.

The other great subject of explanation is Syria. To account for what he tacitly admits to be his suspicious eagerness to take advantage of the opening afforded by the massacres—the "initiative" of which the Imperial journals were so proud—the Emperor says that his impulsive and philanthropic nature was "transported with indignation" at a massacre which did not take place in the streets of Paris, and a bloodshed which did not serve any Napoleonic idea. It is not likely, he says, that he should want to establish himself in Syria. That which is not likely may yet under a change of circumstances, prove true. Savoy and Nice were "renounced," but nevertheless they were "re-united." The Emperor himself, with his wisdom and probity, may be sensible of the vanity of conquest in general and of Eastern conquest in particular; but he "does not know how to resist public opinion in his country;" and the free and impetuous tide of public opinion in France evidently sets towards some Eastern object. Otherwise why are such emotions always excited by the subject of the Suez Canal? Nay, only a few days ago, *La Politique Anglaise*—a pamphlet, according to the *Times'* Correspondent, "of a certain form and type and printed on a certain paper"—avowed that France as well as Russia, had an object in the East which was essential to her greatness. It is by no means impossible that it may be the interest of France, with a view to the attainment of this object, that Turkey should be a little longer in dying. Meantime, Egypt is undergoing a process of gradual deglutition, and large conversions are being made to that religion of which the Emperor, under the name of the captive Pope, is the chief. That French diplomacy has been active in the East, and even in Syria, the Emperor does not directly deny. He only says that the instructions he gave Mr. de Lavelette were very innocent. But M. de Lavelette may be needed no instructions. As to the French army of occupation at Rome, which is now the fatal obstacle to the union of Italy, the Emperor only tell us that it will be withdrawn when the Papal Government is secure without foreign support in the attachment of its own subjects. Upon this basis he expects England to act with him in the affairs of Italy.

But to the gravest accusation of all, the Emperor, notwithstanding his perfect unreserve, stands mute. He has been charged by Mr. Kinglake solemnly and in full Parliament, with having, at the Conference of Villafranca offered to sacrifice Lombardy to the Emperor of Austria if the Emperor of Austria would assist or connive at his designs against Prussia on the Rhine. Europe is ringing with the charge. If well-founded, it blows all the French Emperor's professions to the wind, and sinks him beneath all the villains in history. He does not deny it; his journals do not deny it; his official journal suppresses it. Is it true? Did he offer to betray for a price the allies who had been bleeding for his glory and at his side? Did he meet the Regent of Prussia at Baden with professions of amity as warm, as frank, as solemn as those he now makes to us, and with this unspeakable treachery in his heart? If so, what madmen should we be if we were persuaded to suspend our preparations, to separate from our allies, to suffer ourselves to be entangled by France again in the Eastern question merely because an astute intriguer adopts that mode of addressing us which he knows will influence us most, and, when our credulity is exhausted by the official falsehoods of his diplomatists, tries to refresh it by pawning the personal honour of the men at whose dictation all those falsehoods were uttered and written.

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald.

Mr. Editor.—I observe, by a notice in the *Shipping List*, that our military friends are trying to amuse us by getting up games and races, with the attendance of the Band on the Race Course. This is very praiseworthy on their part. There is however a slight drawback. These races are to take place on private property, and as its privacy has been made public in your issue of 28th July, I think that in order to render the kind attempts of our gallant defenders to amuse the residents, complete, the Shareholders should issue a notice to the effect that the Race Course will be quite free to the public, on the days during which the races come off, otherwise some may be afraid, that according to the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders on the 24th July last, a Bill for their subscription will be sent in to them, or they will be driven off the course.

A NONSUBSCRIBER.

Shanghai, October 12th.

As the racing season approaches the following extract from the *Saturday Review* on the subject of grey race-horses may not be without its interest to the sporting part of the Community.

It is a remarkable fact that grey horses have almost disappeared from off the turf. Since the year 1838, when Lord George Bentinck ran Grey Momus for the Derby, we believe that no horse of this colour has been the favourite for any great race. Of late years, at any rate, the appearance of a grey horse of first-rate breeding and promise has become almost impossible, unless, indeed, the colour of the parents should cease to influence that of the offspring. This fact is the more remarkable, because in some countries grey is the prevailing colour. It is so among the Normandy horses, which are so largely used in Paris, and the grey horses of the Chasseurs d'Afrique furnish another example of the same kind. There are among English racehorses a few blacks and a considerable number of chesnuts; and it deserves notice that this last-named colour, against which there either is, or was, a rather wide-spread prejudice, appears to be establishing itself firmly in the breeders' favour. The fact that the Derby, the Oaks, and the Goodwood Cup have all been won this year by chesnuts, will probably tend to render it even more popular.—*Saturday Review.*

"MY GOOD FRIEND."

The highest title is the absence of title. When we address a king or an emperor we say "Sire"—a mere variation in the spelling of "Sir;" and when we address the Queen we say "Madam"—a word that any one would use to the lowest and humblest of women, if he wished to show her the respect and deference which are due to her sex. When my Lord the duke treats my lady the duchess with the greatest love and affection, he does not address her as "Your Grace," or "Your Ladyship," but as "Mary," "Jane," or "Geraldine," as the case may be; for, if he were to give her all the titles that her footman, or a begging-letter writer, or the secretary of a Church-building Society might employ, the duchess might suspect that the duke was angry with her, and desired an excuse for a quarrel. When Her Majesty Queen Victoria had to write to the President of the United States on a subject so interesting as the visit of her eldest son and heir, to the North American Continent, it was doubtless a matter of grave debate, by what title and in what mode she should reciprocate the kindly courtesy of his invitation to the Prince of Wales. The Republican President had gracefully acknowledged the conventional right of the Queen of England to be styled "Your Majesty." How was Her Majesty of England to reply to the man without a title? To have said "Your Excellency" would have looked formal. To have said "Sir," would have appeared unfriendly, or if not unfriendly, ungracious. To have said "My Cousin," or "My Brother," as is the fashion among the kings and potentates of Europe when they have occasion to write to each other, would have appeared to recognise the President as a quasi-king, which all America would have resented as a mockery. The Queen, in her excellent letter, with a rare tact and discretion, steered clear of all these difficulties, and addressed Mr. Buchanan as "My Good Friend," a phrase neither haughty nor condescending, neither polite nor unpolite, but truthful and plain;—for good friends the two potentates and the two peoples are and ought to be. Such letters as those interchanged between the President and the Queen reflect honour and confer dignity upon both magistrates and upon both nations. Followed, as they will most assuredly be, by a reception of the "Baron of Renfrew" worthy of the Americans to give, and of the Prince of Wales to receive, they will, we trust, teach both Americans and Britons that, of all the alliances possible among the great potentates of the earth, theirs is the most natural and most durable.—*London Review*

"Fast" Girls.—To be "fast" is a modern privilege. It aims at combining the less intellectual pursuits of man with the less desirable of woman. A fast girl can ride across country, smoke, shoot, play billiards, bet, and talk about dogs and horses in a truly edifying manner. She uses slang terms freely, and is defiant in manner. She wears shorter and more vivid petticoats, smaller hats, brighter feathers, boots with higher heels and more plentifully decorated with little brass rings, than those of her slower contemporaries, and piques herself on "reading anything." Surely the possession of all these advantages combined with many feminine qualities and generally with good nature, ought to compensate to us for any want of delicacy, refinement, gentleness, humility, or similar trifles. The highest praise which a man in these day bestows on his partner at a ball is that she is "capital fun and a stunner to go," and he valses with her very perseveringly in consequence; but somehow his attentions too often end there, and he is apt to marry a less funny individual. Indeed cases have occurred where a man's former partners have been much puzzled to ascertain "what he could see in that stupid little woman he has married." Perhaps (were their reasoning powers stronger) it might occur to the questioners that he had married her because she was a woman, and not a bad imitation of his younger brothers.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

Sept. **Arrived.**
30,—Maria, (Port. str.), Sullivan, Shanghai.
Oct.
2,—Eamont, (Br. sch.), Oliver, do.
2,—Persia, (Br. bq.), Parnell, Amoy.
3,—Zingari, (Br. str.), Byrne, Shanghai.
8,—Martha Hones, (Br. bq.), ——, Wanchiu.
8,—Kestrel, (Gun-boat), Huxham, Chusan.

Oct. **Departed.**
4,—Eamont, (Br. sch.), Oliver, Shanghai.
4,—Flavius, (Br. bg.), ——, Amoy.
5,—Zingari, (Br. str.), Byrne, Shanghai.
6,—Maria, (Port. str.), Sullivan, Hongkong.
6,—Lootse, (Dan. sch.), Kross, Hongkong.
6,—Paoushan, (Ch. str.), McKenzie, Cruise.

Vessels in Harbour.

Celestial, (Br. sh.), Cecile, (Dan. bq.), Amitié, (Br. sh.), Granada, (Am. sch.), Snipe, (Br. bg.), Gazelle, (Br. sch.)

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

Books received this mail.

234—Hamilton's Lectures, 3rd and 4th vol.
738—Memorials of Thos. Hood, 2 vols.
730—Dumas' Garibaldi.
1286—The Desert of North America, Domenech, 2 vols.
1287—Two Months in the Highlands, Welds.
1288—Hunting in the Himalayas, Dunlops.
1289—The Upper and Lower Amoor, Atkinson.
1974—Bond and Free, Novel, 3 vols.
1975—Julian Mountjoy, do.
1976—The Kelly's and the O'Kelly's, Novel.
1977—Country Life.
2601—Vicissitudes of Families, Burke's, 1 vol. 2 Series.
2602—Cabinet Lawyer.
2603—Rowe on Indigestion.
2604—All Round the Wrekin, Whites.
2605—The Brownrigg Papers.
2700—Curiosities of Natural History, Buckland, 2nd Series.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1860.

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And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Aerolite	Sept 28	B. ship	911	Alloyne	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Armistice	Oct 4	B. bark	357	Richardson	Order		
Athletæ (31)	Sept 3	B. ship	971	Potter	Chartered by H M Government		
Balder	Sept 24	Swe. bg	251	Sjoberg	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	15th inst
Beemah	Aug 18	B. ship	85	Pickernell	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Burgermeister Duckwitz	Aug 1	Bre. bk	32	Hesegades	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	cld 3d
Celerity	Sept 14	Sia. bk	21	ngram	A. R. Tilby		
Charlotte Ann	Sept 16	B. bark	435	Good	W. R. Adamson and Co	Hongkong	Early
Deux Jumeaux	Aug 29	Fr. sh	535	Bernard	Vaucher, Frères	Hongkong	
Douglas	Sept 23	B. bark	419	Thomas	A. R. Tilby	Hongkong	Imdt.
Eamont	Oct 8	B. schr	120	Oliver	Dent and Co		
Elizabeth	Oct 4	B. schr	146	Williams	W. R. Adamson & Co	Ningpo	cld 11th
Elizabeth	Aug 19	B. ship	442	Samson	W. R Adamson and Co	Hongkong	Early
Elizabeth	July 18	Fr. bk	443	Janus	Vaucher, Frères	Hongkong	
Eliza Mary	Sept 29	B. schr	126	Fine	Lindsay and Co	Kanagawa	13th inst.
Europe	Oct 1	Fr. bk	269	Derun	Wm. Hargreaves	Ningpo	cld 7th
Fama Filipina	Oct 9	Sp. sh.	800	Gana	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy & Man.	[illegible]
Fanny McHenry	Oct 8	A. ship	1237	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co		
Fathe Shah Alum	Sept 19	B. ship			Order		
Florence	Sept 24	A. ship	1045	Wadsworth	Russell and Co	New York	
Formosa	Sept 26	B. str.	450	Browne	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	21st inst
Friendship	July 31	Sia. bk	450	Starr	A. R. Tilby	Hongkong	cld 12th
Gabalva	Aug 19	B. bark	419	Gillespie	Dent and Co		
Gange	Sept 2	Fr. sh.	520	Gondinet	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
Garland	Oct 8	A. schr	113	Luders	Frazar and Co		
Greifswald	July 13	Pru. bk	452		Siemssen and Co		
Haze	Aug 19	A. ship	795	Holmes	Olyphant and Co	Hongkong	cld 8th
Horatio	Oct 8	A. ship	480	Palmer	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Horizon	Aug 8	A. ship	1666	Reed	Russell and Co	Hongkong	
Hydroosee	Aug 25	B. ship	595	Smith	Dent and Co		
Imperatriz	Sept 28	B. str.	1311	Sharp	Dent and Co	London	1st prox
Ivera	Sept 11	B. bark	388	Robinet	Augustine Heard and Co	Kanagawa	cld 6th
Japon	Oct 6	Fr. str.					
Jumna	Sept 16	A. ship	782	Tucker	Russell and Co		
J. W. White	Sept 30	A. ship	606	Osgood	Order		
Kate Carnie	Aug 17	B. ship	549	Maclean	Gilman and Co	London	24th inst
Kate Hooper (25)	Oct 7	A. ship	1488	Johnson	Chartered by H M Government		
Kimhongsem	Sept 10	Sia. bk	300	Christian	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Koh-i-noor	Aug 4	B. bark	303	Summerson	W. R. Adamson and Co	Liverpool	Early
Lebanon	Sept 29	A. ship	696	Hamilton	Olyphant and Co		
Leontine	Sept 27	Sia. bk	290	Schwertzer	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Louisa	Oct 3	B. schr	95	Russell	Order		
Lucky Star	Aug 24	Sia. bk	400	Klappoth	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Magnolia	Sept 28	A. ship	618	Hunt	Russell and Co		
Main	Sept 28	Ha. sh	802	Haack	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mary R. Mitford	Oct 7	B. bark	519	Leadley	A. R. Tilby		
Moneka	Oct 6	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Augustine Heard and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Nabob	Sept 28	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Russell and Co		
Neville	Sept 19	B. ship	715	Kerr	W. R. Adamson and Co	Hongkong	Early
Nimrod		B. bark	234				
Ocean Mail	Aug 3	B. ship	630	Adam	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Ocean Queen	Sept 3	Sia. sh	600	Jensen	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Palma	Sept 27	Ha. bk	240	Grönwold	Siemssen and Co		
Palmerston	July 22	B. bark	397	Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	22d inst
Phantom	Aug 5	A. ship	1174	Sargent	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	cld 12th
Pleiades	Aug 12	A. ship	1172	Winslow	Frazar and Co		
Premier	Sept 16	A. ship	1199	McGilvery	Frazar and Co		
Prince Regent	Sept 10	B. bark	582	Sack	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	Early
Pruth	Sept 18	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co	Japan	cld 10th
Reinhardt	Aug 5	Bre. sh	637	Timmermann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 10th
Revere	Aug 8	A. ship	735	Rocko	Frazar and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Early
Riccardo Schmidt	Aug 24	Ital. sh	680	Cassanova	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Early
Rosa Drouhet	Aug 12	Fr. sh.	475	Morin	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
Screamer	Sept 28	A. ship	1197	Snow	Captain		
Sea Forth	Aug 21	Sia. bk	300	Cameron	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Senator	July 13	N.O. bk	280	Slocombe	Lindsay and Co		
Shooting Star	Aug 31	Sia. sh	800	Silva	A. R. Tilby	Amoy&Hkong	cld 12th
Solent	Sept 27	B. ship	732	Passmore	Fletcher and Co		
Sportsman	Oct 1	A. ship	626	Thompson	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
St. Louis	July 1	A. str.	700	Hutchison	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Stirling	Oct 2	B. bark	309	Rowe	James Hooper		
Swordfish	Sept 7	A. ship	1035	Crandall	Olyphant and Co	New York	
Ta Yung	July 9	B. str.	124	Pilleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Tug	
Torrent	Aug 8	A. ship	641	Gove	Augustine Heard and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Early
Troy	July 31	A. ship	663	Eagleston	Russell and Co		
Victor Emmanuel	Aug 29	Nor. sh	450	Pharo	Oppert and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Imdt.
Wandering Jew	Aug 21	A. ship	1139	Stackpole	Frazar and Co		
Weymouth	Sept 30	A. ship	1396	Seawey	Order		
White Falcon	Aug 7	A. ship	1372	Drummond	Russell and Co		
Wynaud	Aug 17	B. ship	521	Reid	Fletcher and Co	London	Imdt.
York (72)	Aug 31	B. ship	939	Redpath	Chartered by H M Government		

[81 *Merchant Vessels.*] * At day-light with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct	6	Moneka	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Kanagawa		Sundries	Augustine Heard & Co
..	6	Zingari	B. str.	99	Byrne	Ningpo	Oct 5	Tea &Silk	Jardine, Matheson & Co
..	6	Japon	Fr. str.			Peiho	Sept 30		
..	6	Scotland	B. str.	759	Bell	do	Oct 2		Chartered by H M Govt
..	7	Kate Hooper (25)	A. ship	1488	Johnson	do		Ballast	Chartered by H M Govt
..	7	Mary R. Mitford	B. bark	519	Leadley	Amoy		Sundries	A. R. Tilby
..	8	Fanny McHenry	A. ship	1237	Smith	North		Stores	Augustine Heard & Co
..	8	Garland	A. schr	113	Luders	Ningpo	Oct 2	Sundries	Frazar and Co
..	8	Horatio	A. ship	480	Palmer	New York	May 15	General	Bull, Purdon and Co
..	8	Urgent [H M	st-tran.		H. W. Hire	H'kong v. C'san	Oct 1		
..	8	Eamont	B. schr	120	Oliver	Ningpo	.. —	Sundries	Dent and Co
..	9	Fama Filipina	Sp. sh.	800	Gana	North		Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	11	Australian (13) [H M	st-tran.		Boon	do	Oct —		

DEPARTURES

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo	Despatched by
Oct	5	Assyrian	B. ship	555	Shepherd	London	Tea &Silk	Smith, Kennedy and Co
..	5	G. B. Carr	Swe. sh	622	Fergusson	Hongkong	Sun., &c.	Lindsay and Co
..	6	Franco	Sar. bk	484	Oneto	do	Peas	Wetmore, Williams and Co
..	8	Siwa	Ha. bk	246	Brorsen	Hkong & W'poa	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
..	8	Marmora	B. bark	363	Lyall	K'gawa & N'saki	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
..	8	James Paton	B. ship	380	Sllinn	Peiho	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
..	8	Archimedes	Br. schr	192	Kenbrgen	Swatow	Sundries	Captain
..	9	Livingston	B. ship	535	Prynn	London	Tea &Silk	Jardine, Matheson and Co
..	9	San Francisco	Ha. bk	404	Stürtebecker	Hkong&W'poa	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
..	9	Zingari	B. str.	99	Byrne	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
..	10	Don Joao I. [H M F M	corv.		Marques	Hongkong		
..	10	Powerful	B. str.	633	Richards	Gulf of Pecheli		Chartered by H M Govt
..	11	Wodan	Da. sh	235	Matthiessen	Amoy	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Australian	H M st.-transport	6	..	..	Boon	..
Centaur	H M st-sloop	6	..	..	Elphinstone D'O D'A Aplin	540
Lightning (Br. str.)	chd. by H M govt	..	330	..	Taylor	..
Octavia (15)	H M transport	..	..	..	W. J. Dale	..
Scotland (Br. str.)	chd. by H M govt	..	759	..	Bell	..
Urgent	H M st.-transport	5	..	..	H. W. Hire	400
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Boyarin	H I R M corvette	..	..	..	Maydell	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Empress, 8th Oct.; Excelsior, 14th May; James Lemon, 15th June; Juanpore, 19th do.; Sea Park, 21st do.; Kent, 13th July; Japan, 1st Aug.; and Anna Maria, 4th do.

Liverpool—Polynesia, 7th May; Queen of the Seas, 9th do.; Franziska, (put back), Sillery, 11th do.; Hesperus, 31st do.; Tung Yu, 2d departure, 6th June; Spiridion, 9th do.; Connecticut, 15th do.; Queen of England, 21st do.; Vision, 22d do.; America, 3d July; Spray of the Ocean, 5th do.; Greyhound, 8th do.; and Aalotar, 18th do.

Cardiff—Afrien, 27th Apr.; Gharra, 22d May.; Merse, 31st do.; Theodore Dill, 21st June; and Adalator, 8th Aug.

Plymouth—Bucephalus, 8th June. *Queenstown*—Dora, 7th July.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Rosina, 27th Dec.; and Cleveland.

Swansea—Sir Isaac Newton, 21st June.

New York—Western Continent, 7th June; and Snow Squall, 14th do.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1859, *to 30th June*, 1860.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA lbs.	GREEN TEA lbs.	TEA. Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	19,084
UNITED STATES,	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	534,006	380,805	914,811	
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	48,533	386,330	434,863	
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	1,105,398	66,964	1,172,362	47,099
COASTWISE,	217,275	803,628	1,020,903	
MANILA,	240		240	137
Total	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1860, *to dates*,

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw		Thrown	TOTAL bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
					China	Japan					
July	1	Pekin, str.,	759	Hongkong	1,319			1,319			
..	17	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	2,309	29		2,338			
..	18	Jubilee,	764	London	32		5	37	17	25	357
Aug	2	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,864	168	8	2,040			1
..	18	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	2,295	204	3	2,502			
..	24	Challenger,	698	London	3,710	14	7	3,731		4	
Sept	5	Emeu, str.,	907	Hongkong	3,791	746	21	4,558			
..	9	Ballarat,	712	London	2,820	368	..	3,188			19
..	12	Lucknow,	402	do.	1,429	215	34	1,678	5		16
..	21	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	2,022	386	2	2,410			
Oct	5	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,050	399	19	2,468			
..	5	Assyrian,	555	London	1,909	407		2,316	5		
..	9	Livingston,	535	do.	1,085	596		1,681		6	67

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1860, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods pieces
Oct 12	Phantom, (Cld)	1174	New York,			

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)—from 1st July*, 1860.

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	TOTAL Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts Including Japan Tea	TOTAL Green lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July	18	*Jubilee*,	764	London,	314,281	110,356	59,107		6,907	490,651	34,807	7,088			2,375	44,701	130,315	219,286	709,937
Augt	24	*Challenger*,	698	London,						55,619								301,607	357,226
Sept	9	*Ballarat*,	712	London,	277,696	101,565	16,487		8,933	404,681	20,415	2,393		2,028	1,200	48,169		75,205	479,886
...	12	*Lucknow*,	402	London,	78,640	46,749			400	125,798	37,752	9,177		4,149	3,793	12,067		66,938	192,736
Oct.	5	*Assyrian*,	556	London,	163,643		18,241			181,884	35,701	5,803		2,435	254	178,333		222,526	404,410
...	9	*Livingston*,	535	London,	278,948		7,285	4,720		290,953	102,356	19,761	965	5,454	6,737	57,706		192,981	483,933

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from 1st July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts	TOTAL Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	TOTAL Green lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
Oct. 12	*Phantom*, (Cld)	1174	New York,														

PRICE of the *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London*. Single Numbers—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *can.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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[*Edited, Printed, & Published every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai*.]

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT, FOOCHOW.

KEEN-SHOW, YUEN-MOW, HUNG-HING, TUNG-YIH, TAI-LE, HEE-TAI, E-TAI, YUNG-CHANG, SHING-TA, FUH-LAI, CHANG-TAI, and SIU-HO-TSUN.

versus,

THOMAS LANCASTER LARKEN.

Foochow, Monday, 12th March, 1860.

Before W. H. MEDHURST, Esq., *H. M. Consul.*

T. PIKE, Esq.,
W. H. GREEN, Esq., } *Assessors.*
A. STUART, Esq.,

March 6th, 1860.

PETITION *to H. M. Consul, presented by eleven heads of native tea hongs: (names given in the original text.)*

"The petitioners have since the year 1853 been trading in tea with various foreign hongs, and hitherto there has been no occasion of dispute.

Heretofore the teataster of the Eho Hong, Mr. Larken, has employed two men as agents in procuring tea for that house. *Woo-ping-yuen* also known as Woo Away or Away or Awei, and *Lin Achin* also known as Fook sing long or Akum.

During the present year however by some sly stratagem of theirs, only *Lin Achin* was sent to our various warehouses to buy up teas, and bought up altogether more than 7,000 chests. For these each of us has got his receipts in evidence, and the total value of teas thus purchased exceeds 90,000 taels.

The teas have already been weighed off, and *Woo Ping Yuen* was himself present all the time, and saw this done.

To our surprise *Lin Achin*, on the 4th instant, decamped, and when we in a body applied to the teataster for the money,—who would have thought it? the teataster positively refused and said he had nothing to do with the matter.

Deception and fraud of this sort in commercial transactions will awaken distrust. Who can tolerate such practices, and hereafter how can trade be conducted?

We beg to trouble the British Consul with the case. We have no other resource. We therefore pray that the British Consul will call upon the teataster in Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s house, for enquiry and examination, with a view to recover the above-named sum," &c., &c.

[To the above is appended a paper with the names of the different hongs and their respective claims as below.]

Appended to the original Petition.

Name of Hong.		Claim in Taels.	For No. of chests of Tea.
Keenshow,	above	17000	1718
Yuen Mow,	"	16000	1650
Hung hing,	"	12000	1357
Tung yih,	"	11000	1129
Tai le,	"	8600	812
Heeh tai,	"	7100	882
Etai,	"	6800	773
Yung chang,	"	5800	416
Shing ta,	"	5100	450
Fuhlai,	"	1800	370* 30
Chang tai,	"	1600	160
Sin ho tsun,	"	2400	213

Remark by the Tea Merchant.

* "370 of 25 catty chests, and 30 more chests sent to *Echang* house to be packed, for which no Count is in hand."

(True copy.) WILLIAM GREGORY.

True translation
(Signed) W. C. MILNE.

FOOCHOW, *7th March*, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 6th inst. in reference to a complaint lodged against me by the heads of certain tea hongs, and in accordance with your request, I beg to furnish you with the following particulars;—

The person, *Lin Achin*, who has absconded, was neither servant nor agent of mine, but a broker conducting a general business in tea among the foreign houses under the hong name of "Fock-sing-loong," with whom I have had continual transactions during the last 4 years, and from whom I purchased, since the China New Year Holydays, about the quantity of tea named in the complaint above referred to.

The contracts for these teas were entered into solely between the Fock-sing-loong Hong and myself, no mention having ever been made of a third party, and to that Hong only therefore do I consider myself to have been liable for the fulfilment of my portion of the contract.

I am in a position to prove, that I have paid to the Fock-sing-loong Hong the full amount due by me to that Establishment. In fact I hold *Lin Achin's* voucher to that effect, and to him therefore must the complainants look for the settlement of their claims, as it cannot be expected of me to pay for the teas a second time. —I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. L. LARKEN,

True Copy, WM. GREGORY.

W. H. MEDHURST, Esq.
H. B. M. Consul, Foochow.

Cause No. 3.

In the cause in which Keen-show:—Yuen-mow:—Hung-hing:—Tung-yih:—Tai-le:—Heeh-tai:—E-tai:—Yung-chang:—Shin-ta:—Fuh-lai:—Chang-tai:—and Sin-ho-tsun, Chinese Teamen of Foochow, are Plaintiffs, and Thomas Lancaster Larken, a Merchant of Foochow, is Defendant.

At Her Majesty's Consulate,
Foochow, Monday 12th March, 1860.

The plaint, dated 6th March, and the statement, dated 7th March, (see ante) in reply, having been read to the Court; the first Plaintiff Keen-show was called, and having been warned to speak the truth was questioned:

By the Court.—Is Lin Achin a general tea-broker with a Hong of his own, doing business with any foreign hong that will buy of him, or is he wholly and solely a servant of the E-ho hong and usually known as such?

Lin Achin has been a general broker, but hitherto in doing business with the E-ho hong I myself have always done it through Away—but, in the present case, when I applied to Away, I was told that his master, Mr. Larken, had given him instructions that the tea was not to be purchased through him (Away) but through Lin Achin.

Has Lin Achin a hong of his own?

He has a tea warehouse, but only a certain share in it.

Does he do business with other foreign hongs?

He has been known to do business.

Is he (Lin Achin) usually known as a servant or agent of the E-ho hong?

He has been known to act as business agent for the E-ho hong: this year the special engagement of buying these teas was put into the hands of Lin Achin.

Were these teas sold directly to Lin Achin?

This engagement was made directly through Lin Achin.

Were they put into his hands to sell to the highest bidder?

No: certainly not. Solely on account of the E-ho hong.

Were they ordered by Lin Achin?

I myself took samples to Away, and was referred by him to LinAchin, as the proper man to do business with—by the order of Mr. Larken.

Had you any direct engagement or dealing with Mr. Larken?

No! not directly.

Where were the teas weighed over?

In Mr. Larken's presence in the E-ho hong.

Was Lin Achin present?

Both Lin Achin and Away were present.

Was Lin Achin present when they were weighed?

Yes!

Where did you get these receipts or notes (produced)?

In Mr. Larken's hong.

Were your teas delivered at once, or in lots?

In three or four days.

From whom did you understand that you were to receive the money for these teas?

I sent my samples to Mr. Larken, then he sent Lin Achin, and we agreed to send so much to Mr. Larken: after delivery the whole was weighed out: then Lin Achin went to Mr. Larken, arranged the price, came out with me, and then we settled.

How is it that some samples were delivered to Lin Achin and others were sent to the E-ho hong?

I took five samples myself to the E-ho hong, and Lin Achin took the rest: those that Lin Achin took he got from me himself.

Did you take the samples first or did Lin Achin first take samples?

I first left the samples with E-ho.

When did you apply for payment of these teas?

On the 27th February,—when the teas were weighed.

To whom did you apply?

Lin Achin.

What did Lin Achin say?

He said "I will go in and ask Mr. Larken," he went to Mr. Larken to consult with him: he came out and said that Mr. Larken had told him I should be paid on the 5th March (Monday.)

In what manner have you been in the habit of receiving money?

Hitherto from Away in last year's transactions.

Do you usually ask for payment on the weighing of these teas?

Sometimes two or three days after, sometimes (as a matter of favor) on the same day.

In former cases did you receive a similar answer as in the present instance?

Promise of money has been given immediately, as in this case, but I have always had great trouble and delay in getting the cash; sometimes three weeks, sometimes two months, then I get a little opium. Never so quick before.

Did you apply for money on the 5th of March, as ordered?

I did, and was told that Lin Achin had received the money on the previous Friday.

To whom did you apply?

I applied to Mr. Larken.

From whom did you understand you were to receive the money, when the promise was given for the 5th March?

Lin Achin came out and told me that we should all have our money.

Did you take care that it was understood that Away was to pay no one else the money than yourself?

It was a naturally understood arrangement.

When you were told that Lin Achin had received the money, did you apply for it!

I went to look for him and found he had gone.

Were you not aware before of his having absconded?

I heard on the 4th that he had decamped, not being certain, I went to enquire on the 5th, and was told not to fear as I would get the money from the E-ho hong.

Did you hear where he (Lin Achin) had gone?

I neither heard nor took any trouble to enquire, considering that the E-ho hong and Lin Achin were identical.

Why did you take no trouble on hearing he had gone on the 4th?

I considered it unnecessary, because Mr. Larken was neither a bankrupt nor had decamped.

At what price did you settle these teas?

(Plaintiff here produced his account against Mr. Larken of 19,484 taels 91 cents with a deduction of 2,170 taels for cash on account paid 24th February.)

Who paid you this money?

Away and Lin Achin both handed me the money.

Were both present?

The two men paid me in the E-ho hong.

Was this money received on a particular account, or for the whole lot of these teas?

They were received on account of the Hweiming and Sang-lai (the total of2,434 Tls. 3m. 5c.)

Why were these two paid for first?

Being weighed, the money was paid for them at my request, on account.

On account of the whole, or not?

I have put it to account of teas delivered.

Were these two chops paid for under any special arrangement?

No difference—the same transaction.

Did you give any receipt for this money?

No! not being customary to do so until the whole is settled.

Would you have given a receipt had this been paid in settlement of an account?

No!

(The Plaintiff cross-examined by Mr. Larken.)

Mr. Larken.—Have you the chops from Fuk-sing-lung for the teas you sold?

Plaintiff.—I have not—in doing business with you last year I had none.

Is it usual for chops to pass?

Either way, no regular rule.

Were you to pay the brokerage to Fuk-sing-lung for these teas?

I was to pay the usual brokerage of 2 per cent.

Was this an agreement between yourself and Fuk-sing-lung?

No agreement: the custom of the place.

Were you in the habit of paying this brokerage to Away last year?

I was.

What proof have you of your statement that Acum was henceforth to settle all teas?

I can call Away to witness.

Did you ever apply directly or indirectly to me, or ever tell me that the teas belonged to you?

You (Defendant) were present at the time of weighing, when I applied to Lin Achin for the money; after weighing the reply came from you through Lin Achin, and on the 5th of March, I myself applied to you.

But having applied to Achin you expected to receive the money from him?

I could not but receive the money through Achin's hands from yourself.

The second Plaintiff Yuen-mow was then called, and having been warned to speak the truth was questioned:

By the Court.—Has Lin Achin a hong of his own, or is he an agent of the E-ho hong?

Plaintiff.—I have heard that he has a hong, but he is only a partner.

Is he usually known as an agent of the E-ho hong?

Yes? all dealings of the E-ho hong are done through him.

Does he (Achin) do business with other hongs?

I do not know.

Explain the nature of your transactions in this matter with the E-ho hong?

The whole of the teas was bought through Lin Achin, who came to me and said that E-ho hong wanted this tea.

To whom did you give the muster of tea?

To the E-ho hong.

If you gave the muster to the E-ho hong, why did you settle the matter through Achin?

Achin first told me that the E-ho hong wanted the teas, therefore I sent the musters to E-ho.

Had Lin Achin any commission to sell the teas to the highest bidder?

No: for the especial purpose of sale to E-ho.

Did you go to the E-ho hong yourself?

I did, Lin Achin negociated the price, the musters I sent.

Where was the price negotiated with Lin Achin?

At the E-ho hong.

Where were the teas delivered and weighed?

At E-ho hong: my own partner was there and not being able to speak to Mr. Larken used his fingers to settle the price.

Is your partner here?

He is.

With whom are you in the habit of settling your teas with E-ho hong?

Through Achin.

Why on the present occasion with Lin Achin?

Because the E-ho hong employed Lin Achin for the purpose.

On which day were the teas delivered?

On three separate occasions.

When did you apply for the money?

I received some payments on account, and repeatedly asked for the balance.

Who paid these sums on account?

Lin Achin, at the E-ho hong.

How much did you get on account?

5,000 taels.

What is your total account?

19,821 taels 9 mace and 3 candareens.

How is it that your petition against Mr. Larken shews more than the balance due to account?

Some of the teas included in my petition were sold by Lin Achin to Keen-ke (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston.)

Did you apply to Gibb, Livingston for the money?

I did, and was told that the money had been paid to Lin Achin.

When you received this answer, did you apply to Lin Achin?

He had gone.

When did you apply?

About the 7th or 8th of March.

Why did you put Messrs. Gibb, Livingston's account in your petition against Mr Larken?

Because Lin Achin was concerned.

What teas went to Gibb, Livingston?

252 boxes of Fung-mo.

Explain how it is that the number of chests in your petition agrees with the number in your account.

I entered the value of the chests sent to Keen-ke in the total value mentioned in the petition.

Why does your petition against Mr. Larken include the value of the tea in Gibb, Livingston's account?

In my confusion, I entered the total value of the teas sold by Lin Achin, in my petition.

Did you ever apply for the money in question?

I applied daily to Lin Achin at the hong.

Did Achin make a promise of payment?

Yes! first on 29th February, then on 3rd and 5th March.

Did you apply on the 5th March?

No, I heard on the 4th that he had left.

Why did you take no steps to discover the man?

I went to E-ho hong and was told that they knew nothing about him.

Having received 5,000 taels on account from Lin Achin, and hearing that he had disappeared, why did you take no pains to ascertain where he had gone?

Where could I go, except to the E-ho hong?

At what price was the tea sold?

I sold Quan-ching at 17 taels: Ching-lung at 20 taels, and the rest at 18½ taels.

(The Plaintiff was then questioned by the Defendant.)

Mr. Larken.—Have you any chop from the Fuk-sing-lung hong for these teas?

No!

Have you any contract chops from the E-ho hong?

No.

What proof have you that Acum was agent for our hong?

He is known all over the place as such, or he would not be trusted.

As special agent?

In this way, everything done must be done through him.

How long has that been?

Only this Chinese year.

Did Lin Achin ever shew any authority to prove that he was acting as agent?

He shewed no authority: teas were settled, delivered, and paid for by him; he was known all over the place as agent.

That being the case, how could he sell teas to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, and to Mr. Forster?

He does sell to other hongs, but the majority of his dealings are with the E-ho hong: in the same manner as the man in Messrs. Dent & Co.'s employ, who deals with other parties, at the same time that the majority of his dealings are with his own hong.

How many of the chops delivered at our hong were settled with Lin Achin at the Fuk-sing-lung?

I would not be so silly as to either settle or deliver at the Fuk-sing-lung.

By the Court.—Since you have so poor an opinion of Fuk-sing-lung, why did you apply to him for money or receive 5,000 taels from him?

My only reason for dealing with him at all was because I could not speak to Mr. Larken.

By Defendant.—Was any communication made with any person through Lin Achin with respect to the settlement for these teas?

The arrangement was entirely with Lin Achin, Away was present from time to time, but had nothing to do with it.

Did you not expect to receive payment for the whole through Fuk-sing-lung?

I expected the money to be paid by Lin Achin, coming from the E-ho hong.

Were the 5,000 taels on account, paid by Lin Achin?

It was brought out from the E-ho hong and handed to me by Lin Achin in the accountant's room.

To whom was the brokerage to be paid?

I do not know; out of the 100 taels, I received only 98, but who had the difference I don't know.

On hearing that Achin had decamped you did not apply to the E-ho hong, proving you did not consider the E-ho hong liable?

I looked to the place where I sold the goods as the direction from whence I should get the money: I had no reason to look to Lin Achin, for all I knew he was in the hong.

If I, instead of Achin, had left the port without paying, would you not have looked for payment of the debt from Achin?

I should have gone to the Consul immediately: but I look to the man who receives the goods.

You took no steps to obtain the arrest of Lin Achin?

It would have been of little use as I looked to you for the money.

By the Court.—Was the whole business transacted at E-ho hong, that is—weighed, delivered, settled, &c.?

Everything at E-ho hong, I never was at Fuk-sing-lung.

By Mr. Larken.—Where did you settle the teas that you sold to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, through Fuk-sing-lung?

I got a note from Fuk-sing-lung telling me that he wanted the teas for the E-ho hong, afterwards he told me for Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

By the Court.—If you repudiate Fuk-sing-lung in the transaction, why did you subsequently send two chops of the tea in question to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston's?

In that case I considered it an order of theirs (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston.)

Were the teas which were subsequently sent to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston ever delivered at the E-ho hong?

They were sent from my own place, never were at E-ho hong.

Had you communicated with Messrs. Gibb, Livingston before sending these teas, or did you take Keen-ke's order only?

I had no previous communication with Messrs. Gibb, Livingston respecting these teas, but got a receipt for them after they were delivered.

The Court presuming here it would not prove necessary to examine any more of the Plaintiffs called upon Defendant to produce any witnesses, he might have, reserving however the right if necessary to examine all the Plaintiffs. Mr. Larken then begged to hand in a written statement, as follows:—

At the commencement of the present year, the Fuk-sing-lung hong was indebted to me, as agent for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., in the sum of Spanish dollars $8,027 31 cts. overpaid him on account of teas purchased.

During the month of January, I advanced to the Fuk-sing-lung hong, sundry amounts of opium to the value of $21,245 30 cts. with the understanding that Acum (head propietor of said hong) would sell me some cheap teas before the Chinese New Year, my experience of former seasons tending to show that by payment of hard cash, teas could be obtained at that period, upon comparatively favorable terms.

For some reason or other however Acum was unable to fulfil his promise, and I was reluctantly obliged to wait until the resumption of business after the holy-days, before I could procure sufficient teas from him to make up for the amount previously advanced. Having meanwhile also received orders from Hongkong to purchase a further quantity of teas, I mentioned to Acum my desire to operate in the leaf, and he then informed me that he had a quantity of teas for sale which he would like me to purchase.

I told him to send me in musters of the teas, and to name the prices of the various chops, which was accordingly done, and finding that the rates demanded were pretty reasonable, as things went, I concluded several contracts with him on the 4th, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 26th February, as shown by my contract Book (which I now produce for inspection) the value of the teas settled amounted to Spanish $110.032:80 cents and the total amount paid by me to the Fuk-sing-lung hong [or Acum's order] was Spanish $111.347:02 cents, leaving a balance in my favor of $1,314:22 cents which was overpaid, through a mistake made in casting up the accounts.

I also purchased from the Fuk-sing-lung Hong a few parcels on my private account, for which immediate cash payment was made.

A few chops were also purchased from the same Hong by Mr. Davies, for a portion of which they were likewise paid in hard cash, leaving however a balance of $6,000, which was agreed should be paid in 3 months time.

I declare that Acum never made mention of a third party, when settling the various parcels with me, and that I considered myself bound to account to him alone for the fulfilment of my part of the contracts, and that I have done the latter is proved by the accompanying statement of my account with the Fuk-sing-lung hong and by Acum's voucher (which I hold) to the effect that I have paid up the full amount due to him for teas purchased.

[Statement handed in by Defendant previous to production of witness.—(Sd.) W. H. M.]

Defendant then begged to call Mr. Forster.

Mr. John Forster, being duly sworn was interrogated by Defendant.

Defendant.—In what capacity is the man called Acum known?

Witness.—Broker.

Have you ever heard that he was considered to be an agent or servant of Jardine's?

I know him to be a broker in the market, but one who has more intimate relations with Jardine's hong.

Have you bought any teas from him since the Chinese Year?

Yes.

Have you heard that he has been acting as servant for us since the Chinese New Year?

No! I have never known him to be your servant.

Mr. Forster then stated in connection with one of the answers above; that—Since the commencement of the Chinese New Year he had settled two parcels of tea with Acum; and that he was aware that, just before the New Year, Acum had settled two chops belonging to his (Mr. J. Forster's) comprador and also for two other Hongs, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Messrs. Gibb, Livingston.

Cross-examined by the Court.—In the parcels you settled with Acum, did you pay him or the teaman for them?

Mr. Forster.—I paid Acum.

Who delivered the teas?

I don't know;—the teas go to the godowns, that is all I know about them.

What is the usage of the trade? Do you ever see anything of the teamen?

The teamen are generally kept in the background, it is rarely that we get sight of one.

Supposing a teaman wished to see you personally—would he have any difficulty in doing so?

The teamen as a general rule cannot get to the teatasters: the custom of the trade in Foochow is for the teas to be settled by the broker—the owner of the property never appearing.

Notwithstanding the usage you speak of—in any case where you had reason to believe a broker was bankrupt or about to abscond—would you feel justified in handing him the money for the teas, without reference to the teamen in the background?

I would not.

Is it customary for the teamen to be paid in the hong?

No. The broker is paid who carries away the money.

Have you yourself any man in a more intimate relation with you as a broker?

No.

If you had an account with a broker with whom you dealt, would you set off any teas you got through him against his account?

Yes, if I were satisfied of his solvency.

Are you in the habit of having your teas settled in your own hong?

As a rule, they are not settled in my hong when the transactions are conducted by the broker.

Would you consider in the event of the tea being settled by a broker in your hong, that the teamen, seeing this broker engaged with you, would have more confidence?

No. It would not give additional confidence to the teamen.

In a case where a broker and a teaman were both present in the transaction, would you make payment to the teaman?

I don't recognize the teaman.

If a teaman were present with the broker and the broker owed you a balance on a previous account, would you in that case, in making payment, ignore the teaman?

I should not feel justified in that, if I had any suspicions with regard to the broker's affairs.

If you had full faith in his honesty, would you doso?

Yes, I think I might, but it would depend on circumstances.

What is the custom of the place as to payments?

It depends on the state of circumstances; early in the season the payments are earlier than late in the season.

If a portion were paid to the teaman at the hong through the broker, would the teaman consider you or the broker liable for the balance?

The broker, certainly.

(Mr. Arthur Smith was then called by Mr. Larken, and being duly sworn was examined.)

Mr. Larken.—Have you ever known Acum?

Witness.—I don't know the man personally.

By the Court.—Is it the practice in the community here to have a favorite teabroker?

Witness.—Certainly, it is

Would you, supposing your favorite broker were in debt to you, consider yourself authorized to make fresh purchases of tea to cover such debt?

My custom is to keep a running account into which monies and goods generally go: if the man owed me money, I should probably buy goods of him to cover it?

Would you consider yourself thereby released from the claims of a third party?

Entirely.

Is the person with whom you keep this running account a paid servant?

Sometimes he is, and sometimes he is not.

Suppose a third party had an account against your broker, and he were to adopt the same means of making up his account, would you come on the broker or on a third party?

I should come upon the broker in the first instance unless he declared his principal.

Do you consider the presence of teamen at the weighing of teas to be a declaration of the principal?

No! Certainly not.

If a broker in buying teas states that he settles the teas for a certain hong, does this give the teamen right to look more particularly to that hong for payment?

Yes, it may give them confidence but cannot give them right.

Is it customary for the teabrokers to name the hong for whom they buy the teas?

Yes, I should say so, certainly.

Is it customary for teamen to be present at the weighing of the teas?

Yes.

Is it customary for the confidential servants of your hong to be present at the weighing as well as the teamen?

Yes.

Mr. Vaughan was then called by Mr. Larken, and being duly sworn was examined.

Defendant.—What have you known of Acum at this place?

Witness.—I have known him to be a general tea-broker.

Did you ever hear him mentioned as a servant of the E-ho hong?

Not till to-day.

Have you done business with him as a general broker?

Yes, every year.

Have you done any since the Chinese new year?

I have not actually done business with him.

By the Court.—Is it customary to have favorite brokers?

Witness.—Yes! I think it is the general custom with all hongs.

And these do business also with other houses?

Yes.

And has it been known in the community generally that this Acum was one of these favorite brokers?

Yes! and that this man was generally known to be a favorite broker of E-ho hong.

Are these favorite brokers known amongst the teamen as the persons through whom their particular hongs prefer settling the teas?

Yes! they are.

Have you ever heard of this man as being an agent for the E-ho hong in settling teas?

No! not beyond his giving preference in the usual way that other brokers do.

Mr. J. Innes was then called, and being duly, sworn was examined.

By the Court.—Have you settled teas with Acum since the Chinese New Year?

Witness.—I did settle two chops with Acum.

Where did you make this bargain?

I settled them in our tearoom with Acum.

By whom were they delivered and weighed to you?

By Acum.

Did you pay *Acum* for them?

I have no doubt it was paid to him, but cannot swear to it from my own knowledge: the comprador told me he had settled it.

Have you had any application from the teamen with regard to those teas?

None at all.

Do you consider yourself released from all liability on that account?

Yes.

In the arrangement about these teas, did you ever hear anything of the E-ho hong?

No.

You are not aware that there has been any claim on your comprador by any teaman for the said tea?

No, I have only heard of it to-day.

If necessary, could you produce any document to show that the tea was delivered by Acum?

No, I am not aware of it.

Was there a receipt given for the tea on delivery?

I don't know.

Are the receipts for teas delivered given to the broker or the teamen?

I think to the broker.

Cross-examined by Defendant.

Defendant.—As those teas were purchased of Acum, do you consider yourself liable to him, and not to the teamen?

Witness.—Certainly, I know nothing of them.

Away, servant of the E-ho hong, was then called by Defendant, and having been warned to speak the truth—was questioned.

Defendant.—Through whom did I settle the teas last year?

Witness.—Through myself, Alum, and Acum.

Through whom this year?

Myself two chops, Alum one, and Acum a few. I don't know how many.

Has any man told the teamen that Acum was to settle the teas this year?

I have been asked on the point, but I answered that I did not know.

Have you ever told any of the teamen anything to that effect?

No.

Did you ever say anything to me before, about the teamen making this enquiry?

No.

What is the custom here in settling teas? do you pay the broker or the teamen?

The broker.

That tea which Acum settled with Keen-show and Yuen-mow, where did Acum settle the teas?

I did not see where they were settled; only I have not seen Keen-show or Yuen-mow in the hong for a month; only a young man came to talk for Keen-show as he was sick.

By the Court.—Suppose any tea had to be settled with your hong, must the teamen settle only through these three men?

Witness.—They can settle through any broker who can settle cheap.

When did you see Keen-show's young man at the hong?

Ten days ago he came to see what had become of Acum.

Has any money been paid in the hong since the China year opened?

No, I have not seen any paid.

Have you seen any tea weighed this year?

No, I have not seen any weighed. It was Achoo who was present.

Was Acum daily at the hong?

Yes.

Did he sleep there?

No.

From which day is it that he has not been at the hong?

Since the 4th of March.

Where did he go after that?

I do not know.

You have never seen him since?

No! never.

Did you do much business for Mr. Larken last year?

Yes, I did half and Acum half, till about the 8th moon or so, when Acum did the greater part.

When you settled business last year for Mr. Larken did you usually receive a chop?

Sometimes, when I thought it necessary: sometimes not.

Do the teamen understand that they may settle with Mr. Larken through other brokers than the three you have named?

Mr. Larken can offer through any broker directly, without the intervention of the three named, and the teamen all know this.

If a broker settle with Mr. Larken directly, who gets the commission?

One per cent goes to the hong, and one to the broker.

Last year when you acted for Mr. Larken, did you pay the teamen in the hong?

I did; and when Mr. Larken settled the teas through another broker, he paid the money to the broker, who paid the teamen at his own hong.

When Mr. Larken has settled teas with another broker, do you know of that broker, on being paid by Mr. Larken, paying the teamen at the E-ho hong?

No! never.

Have you seen any money paid to the teamen this year?

I have not.

The Court then adjourned until the following day.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

Tuesday, March 13th, 1860.

Achoo is called by Mr. Larken, and being warned to speak the truth, is questioned.

By the Court.—What are you?

Witness.—I am shroff and tea weigher in the E-ho hong.

By Defendant.—Have you seen Yuen-mow, known as E-ke, in the E-ho hong since the China new year?

Witness.—No.

Could he have come into the hong without your knowing?

No.

Do you know of any payment to Keen-show since China new year?

About $3,000 were paid to Acum, and Acum paid that sum to Keen-show.

What payment was that for?

It was paid on account of 4 chops of tea for yourself, viz. Milau, Michiong, Chuy-kuh, and Tan-wan.

Did these belong to my own account?

Yes.

Has any money been paid to Yuen-mow, i. e. E-ke?

Not to my knowledge.

Do you know of Acum paying any money to Yuen-mow?

I don't know.

Did these two teamen ever apply to you for payment for their teas?

No.

What has been the custom in our hong as to the payment of teas on being settled with the broker?

The custom has been to pay the broker.

In your opinion was Acum considered as a broker by the teamen?

The teamen all know that he is a general broker.

By the Court.—Have you ever known teamen to receive payments from the broker at the hong?

Witness.—I never have seen teamen paid in the hong.

Has any money been paid at E-ho hong but by you?

No.

You have stated that $3,000 were paid by you to Acum, and that Acum paid that teaman, how do you know that?

I know it because Keen-show applied to Acum, and Acum consulted Mr. Larken, and Mr. Larken gave me authority to pay Acum the dollars for Keen-show. I did not see this money paid to Keen-show, but Acum said it was for Keen-show.

Have you got the receipt for this money that you gave over to Acum?

No, I have none.

Can you produce the entry in your book?

Yes. [He shows a rough entry in a memorandum book of Feby. 23rd. "Tea-taster came; old dollars, $3,000 paid Acum."

Do you generally get receipts from brokers, when you pay them under Mr. Larken's order.

Yes, except in the case of Acum from whom only once I got receipts. Here they are; [two receipts produced, one $23,237.19, the other $27,125, both dated 2nd March, 1860, signed and sealed by Acum and handed to E-ho hong.]

Why not in the case of Acum?

It is the custom of the hong; I don't know for what reason.

Why did you get receipts in this instance from Acum?

Because I thought there was something wrong.

Did you take these receipts by order of Mr. Larken?

No: I took them on account of my own impression that there was something wrong.

Can you produce the entry for the payments of which these are the receipts?

Yes. [The same memorandum book is produced with entries corresponding to the receipts.]

How did you pay Acum the opium mentioned in these receipts?

I got the order from Mr. Larken, and applied to Mr. Clark for the opium, which I gave over to Acum.

Can you show the Cash Book?

I will send for it.

You said just now that money was paid Acum for Keen-show, on his application, did you hear that application made?

Yes; I saw and heard the application made by Keen-show.

How comes it that you said just now, that you never had seen Keen-show enter the hong since China new year?

I did not say I had never seen Keen-show enter the hong this year; I spoke of Yuen-mow. Keen-show has often been in the hong, not himself, but a young man belonging to him.

The Defendant here asked to make an explanation.—That the Court was under the impression that all the money was under this witness's charge, which is not the case,—only such money as is paid on the tea, and general hong business, passes through his hands.

Have you since China new year paid Acum any more money besides that $3,000 on account of tea?

His memorandum book shews all my payments to Acum.

The payments on the 23rd and 28th of Feby. of $6,417.66, for whom were they?

I don't know for whom they were.

On the 24th February did you pay Acum 5,000 taels?

No.

Did you pay that sum to any other man on that day besides Acum?

No.

Have you in this memorandum book all entries of payments to other brokers besides Acum?

Yes.

Can you show the entries in the teabook, corresponding to the receipts produced by the teamen?

Yes.—[The teabook is produced and the entries tally with the teamen's receipts,—except three chops of the Fuh-lae-hong,—and are entered under Fuh-sing-lung's name.]

Is this a delivery receipt from the E-ho hong?

Yes.

Have you seen those three chops of tea, viz: Ho-chun, Ting-kwei, and Keen-tai (the chops not in teabook)?

No, I have not seen them.

Could any teas come into the E-ho hong without your knowledge?

The teas may be in the hong, but I don't know.

There are two different kinds of stamps on these receipts, what is the difference?

The one with the flowered border is the old, the plain one is the new.

Have all these chops been shipped?

Some not.

Have most been shipped?

Most have not.

Can you tell how many have been shipped?

All, except about 4,000.

When did you last see Acum?

The last time I saw him was when he took supper at our hong on the 2nd of March.

After that have you had any communications with him direct or indirect?

No.

Do you know where he is gone?

No.

Did he take leave in any special form after supper?

No. He went away as usual; he often supped at the hong

Did he ever hint where he was going to?

No.

Did he say to you he was coming back next day, or that he was going to run away?

No.

Just now you said you thought he was wrong, why did you think so?

Because he seemed anxious and perplexed about his money.

Has any person gone to the hong since then to enquire after him?

Yes, teamen have come.

Why did these men come, did they come for Acum, or for their money?

For Acum.

Did they ask for money, when they came?

No: they said that Acum being gone, and their teas in the hong, E-ho must pay for them.

Did they ever apply to Mr. Larken for money when they came?

Yes.

When they came was there any reference made to Mr. Larken?

Yes: a number of men went to Mr. Larken, but I don't know what was said.

On what day was that?

I forget.

How long after Acum left was that?

A few days.

Was it usual for these men to settle the tea bargains with Acum, at the E-ho hong?

Sometimes, and sometimes elsewhere, as at his own hong?

You said Acum got some money to pay Keen-show, did Keen-show come to the hong for it?

He came to the hong, but I did not see him.

Could such payment be paid Keen-show without your seeing it paid?

It might.

At this payment to Acum did you see Keen-show present?

He was not present.

I know that Acum called the coolies to take the money outside, and I heard Acum tell Keen-show that the money was for him.

You just now said you could show the cash book.

Yes, here it is.

[Book produced but it is only a memoradum of payments on tea account.]

Cross-examined by Defendant.—Has Keenshow ever told you of his getting payments from Acum?

Witness.—No? I only heard Acum say so in a conversation.

Did Acum give you the prices at which he settled the teas with me?

Yes, my entries in the book are from what he told me.

By the Court.—Who tells you the prices entered in that book?

Witness.—In this instance Acum.

Do you mean in this particular case, or generally?

Whoever settles the tea he casts it out, and I put it into the book.

By Defendant.—Would you feel justified in paying an account without comparing it either with me or Mr. Wordsworth?

Witness.—No: I must first compare it with one or other.

Alum called by Mr. Larken and being duly warned to speak the truth was examined:

By Defendant.—Do you know of Acum being at the head of Fuh-sing-lung hong?

Witness.—Yes: I know he was.

Do you know he was also a general broker?

Yes! he did business with every hong.

Do you know of Acum having been particularly employed by any hong?

By the E-ho hong.

Do you know of him being specially so employed since the China new year?

I know he has done business with other hongs, but he has done most with E-ho hong, since the new year.

When you, as a tea broker, settle teas for any hong, do you consider yourself liable for payment to the teamen?

Small sums I pay myself, for large sums I give chits to the teamen to get money for themselves.

Can you particularly name hongs to which you send those chits in this way?

Any hong.

If a foreigner bought tea through you, and he paid the teamen direct, would you consider the foreigner liable to you for the money?

I think no payment should be made but through me.

You said just now that Acum did more business this year with E-ho than other hongs—which hong are you in the habit of doing most business with?

The *K'e-chang hong.* (Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.)

Whenever you have done business with our hong was the money paid to you directly?

The money has been paid myself through Mr. Larken or Awei.

By the Court.—Why do you follow the plan, in paying large sums, of giving chits?

Witness.—It keeps myself more clear of responsibility?

Is that the usual custom here among tea-brokers?

Not that I know of, I do it to save myself from responsibility.

When you settle teas, how do you do so?

I settle in the same way with the merchant as the tea-broker, claiming brokerage. I settle the price first with the merchant, and, when weighed, the price is told to the man in charge of the weighing department, and it is then cast out.

Do you always give receipts for moneys paid you by the E-ho hong?

Yes.

Have you ever given orders on the E-ho hong to pay money to the teamen?

Yes, the same as to any other hong.

When you settle teas with a teaman do you mention the foreign hong for whom they are settled?

Yes, I must do that.

Would any broker do so also?

I don't know. It is my own custom; If I were not to do it, the teamen would not be contented.

Do other brokers follow this plan?

I think they must; or they would not know where to send the teas.

But, suppose the broker were not to do that, would the teamen trust him?

No, I think they would not; they are very particular.

When you settle teas for any hong, does the merchant know who the teamen are?

No, unless the teamen themselves go to the hong. The teamen always require to know the merchant.

Punqua called by Mr. Larken, and being warned to speak the truth, was examined.

By the Defendant.—Do you know of Acum being at the head of Fuh-sing hong?

Witness.—I dont know his being head man, but I know that he belongs to that hong.

Do you know he was also a general broker?

I know him to be mostly employed by E-ho hong, but by other hongs also.

Do you know of him since China new year doing business with any other hong?

He has done most with E-ho hong, and some business for others.

When you, as tea broker, settle teas for any hong, do you consider yourself liable for payment to the teamen?

Small sums I pay for myself; for large sums I give orders on the hong. In any case they look to me for the moneys.

Can you particularly name hongs to which you send chits in this way?

I do this with any hong.

If a foreigner bought tea through you, and he paid teamem direct, would you consider the foreigner liable to you for the money?

The payment must always be paid through me.

In case a teaman owed you money, and I paid the teaman direct, would you look to me for a second payment?

I would remonstrate with you, but I could not expect a payment being made over again.

Whenever you have done business with our hong, was the money paid to you direct?

When it is a small sum I pay it myself, when large I give chits on the hong.

By the Court.—Why do you follow the plan, in paying large sums, of giving chits?

Witness.—It saves me the trouble of settling questions of percentage.

Could you give the teamen orders on the foreign hong, until you had received its authority to draw that sum on the shroff?

No.

Whenever you have settled teas, do you, on giving orders for payment, go yourself with the teamen?

I have done so.

Have you ever given orders to the teamen to go to the E-ho hong for payments?

I have done so.

If you sold as a broker to a foreign hong, and that foreign hong failed, would you consider yourself, as broker, liable to the teamen?

The teamen in the first instance would trouble me, as the broker, for the money; but, if the broker could not pay, they would also look to the hong.

But if you, as broker, failed, what would the teamen do in that case?

They must go to the foreign hong.

But if that broker had, before failing, received from that foreign hong moneys for payment of teas, to whom will the teamen look?

They would trouble the broker, but not the foreign hong.

Suppose the teamen in troubling the broker could get nothing out of him, what would they do?

That is a difficult case.

The Court here decided that it would be necessary to examine all the Plaintiffs. Mr. Larken objected to fresh evidence being given, on the ground that he understood the plaint to have been closed when he was called for his defence, and as the evidence given by the other Plaintiffs might necessitate the calling of further evidence on his own account; also on the ground that the production of new evidence is out of order.

The objection being over-ruled; third Plaintiff, Hung-hing is called, and being warned to speak the truth is questioned.

By the Court.—How many boxes and chops of tea did you settle with E-ho hong in the case represented by this petition?

Plaintiff.—Five chops, and 1,357 chests.

At what prices did you settle these teas?

[Plaintiff names the separate prices.]

With whom did you settle these teas?

With Acum.

Did you settle them for Acum himself, or for another?

For Acum.

To whom did you deliver your musters?

I sent them to the E-ho hong.

Where were your teas weighed?

At E-ho hong.

Did you ever see any one at the E-ho hong?

Yes, the tea-taster was there during weighing, looking on.

Who was the tea-taster whom you saw?

I saw Mr. Larken and another.

Have you ever applied for payment?

I have repeatedly and daily applied to Acum, and he said I should be paid on the 5th of March. I could not ask the merchant myself in person.

Why did you ask Acum for payment, and not one of the E-ho merchants?

I asked him because Awei said he had nothing to do with it this year, but Acum had to attend to it.

Did you ever apply to Mr. Larken for the payment?

No, because I, as teaman, could not get near Mr. Larken.

Where did you settle these bargains?

They were settled at the E-ho hong.

What is the amount of your account?

[Account shown.] 7,997 taels.

Have you received anything on account?

No.

How comes your petition to give 4,000 more taels than your account?

That is for teas belonging to a friend of mine, which were also said to be sent to the E-ho hong, and at the order of Acum.

Do you know the chops of your friend's teas said to be sent to the E-ho hong, and number of boxes?

I know of 150 and odd large chests, but the others I don't know so as to give the total; and this is one chop,—shews a name Lanshing,—but the other chops, I do not know. I prefer having him called.

Have you received any payment for these teas?

No, the E-ho hong is not quick in its payments.

Did you ever do business with the E-ho hong?

Yes, last year I did through Awei.

Why did you this year not sell those teas through Woo Awei?

Awei told me that he was going into the country to purchase teas, and the business of arranging with teamen here was put into Acum's hands.

Did you ever do business with other hongs?

Yes.

Have all foreign hongs particular brokers through whom they settle teas.

No.

You said just now you sent musters to the E-ho hong. Who told you to do so?

Acum told me and many others that E-ho hong wanted large supplies of tea.

By defendant.—Have you any contract in writing between Fuh-sing-lung and yourself for teas?

Witness.—No, it was all verbal.

Last year with whom did you do tea business?

With Awei.

How is it, when you consider Awei as responsible last year, that you claim on me the value of two chops, Tung-hing and Kwang-chang, settled through Acum last year?

I could not draw the limits as to date with respect to the two men; but one was at the beginning of this year, the other at the end of last year.

What is the name of your friend you speak of?

It is, if I can judge from his chop, Shing-ho.

When were these chops of your friend delivered?

About 9th of February.

Did you expect to be paid for these teas through Acum?

I would look to Acum to get it from you.

You would therefore consider Acum a broker in the case?

Yes.

You say that Awei said he was going up the country, and that I had put the responsibility of the further arrangements here, on Acum, Do you consider a man's simple word enough?

Woo Awei's word was creditable because he had been long in the hong; and Acum's actual employment in the hong promoted confidence in the teamen to trust him.

Have you ever before settled teas with my hong through Acum as broker?

I myself, never; others have done so, but not myself.

Are you one of those that applied to the local officers to lay hold on Acum.

No. I am one of the petitioners that complained to the officers that amongst the three parties, E-ho hong, Acum, and Awei, I had been swindled out of the price of my teas. I never applied to have Acum seized.

Have you through Acum, settled two chops called Chuen-chuen and Yuen-yuen this year with Mr. Forster?

I settled them both this year with Mr. Forster's comprador and got the money myself, but I did nothing in this matter through Acum.

Did you do any of this business with T'ien-yu hong through Acum.

No, it was entirely through T'ien-yu's comprador.

How did you come to know the account so exactly of the person coupled in your account, of whom you seem to know so little, even his name?

Because we are both living together in the Hung-hing hong, and I heard him say so.

Court adjourned till Wednesday, March 14th, 1860.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

Wednesday, March 14th, 1860.

Woohang-hwa interested with the last Plaintiff in amount of teas stated in petition under the name Hung-hing, was called and questioned. After being warned to speak the truth.

By the Court.—Have you sold these teas to E-ho hong?

Plaintiff.—Yes.

Are you interested in this petition?

In part of the teas, payment for which is claimed by Hung-hing hong, but the 12,000 taels, was a mistake in giving the amount at the time of drawing up the petition.

What is the amount of chests of these teas?

168 chests of Lanshin.

What is the weight?

113 peculs and a half.

Have you got a receipt for it?

I did get a receipt at the time; but, not being aware there would be any trouble about it, I mislaid it.

When were they delivered?

February 5th.

When were they weighed?

On February 29th.

How comes it that such a long time passed between the delivery and weighing?

It is usual in the E-ho hong not to weigh until the teas are wanted for shipment.

At what price did you settle these teas?

Fourteen and a half taels.

Where did you leave the muster?

I gave the muster to Awei at the E-ho hong.

Who was the broker through whom you settled the teas?

Through Acum. I gave the samples to Awei.

Was there any written contract made on this occasion?

The only contract passed was by the entry in E-ho books and mine.

If Acum was the broker on the occasion, why was the entry made in E-ho hong contract book?

Acum was the comprador of E-ho hong, and I saw him put it in the contract book. I saw him write it in Chinese.

If you gave the muster to Awei, why settle through Acum?

I handed the muster to Awei and Awei told me to settle it with Acum, because he had other business in the country.

Of what sort was this contract book?

It was the E-ho hong book, a Chinese book, and written in Chinese writing.

Was this book the E-ho hong book, or Acum's book?

It was the E-ho hong's book, but written by Acum; and, as a proof of that being the E-ho hong book, my name was entered on the board after purchasing my teas.

Is it customary here to have a board on which to post chops after settlement?

It is customary to have a board, either in the counting-house or the Chinese office in the hong.

Did you ever apply at the E-ho hong for payment?

After the teas were weighed I did apply at the E-ho hong, and was told that Acum had received it, Mr. Larken having first referred to an account book of Awei's.

Did you apply to Mr. Larken personally?

I applied at the E-ho hong to Awei, and was told the money was paid away. I could not apply to Mr. Larken, because I could not speak to him, nor could get at him. It was Woo Awei who told me that the books had been examined, and that the money had been paid to Acum.

When you found the money had been paid to Acum, what steps did you take to recover your claim?

I felt sure it was not paid to Acum, because the usual habit of the E-ho hong is to pay in two weeks or three weeks after weighing; and sometimes even two months. It was not likely that, when it was weighed on the 29th February, it could have been paid so quickly to Acum.

What is the custom here as to the time of paying for teas?

It is different at the E-ho hong from other hongs. There they pay about two weeks after weighing, but in other hongs, only two or three days.

Have you ever sold teas to the E-ho hong before?

Yes.

Who acted as the tea broker then?

Awei.

What is the amount of your account?

1,639 taels, 1 mace, 5 candareens.

Cross-examined by Defendant.—Did you never settle teas through Acum?

Witness.—Never before until this lot.

When you were told that Acum had received the money, did you apply to Acum?

Of course not, for E-ho owed me the money, and besides, Acum had run away.

Did you apply for payment immediately after the teas being weighed?

They were weighed on the 29th Feby. I went for payment on the 5th March. I could not have had the face to go sooner.

Do you consider Acum a general broker?

Hitherto he has been a general broker, but this year he was a comprador in E-ho hong, and the teamen can only settle teas with that hong through Acum.

What is your authority for stating that Acum was this year comprador in E-ho hong?

Awei told me so.

You said just now that Acum does not do general business this year, but is E-ho hong's comprador. How can you explain these two papers.

[Two papers produced, one an order to a teaman for $3,000 sealed by Fuh-sing-lung drawn on T'ien-yu hong (J. Forster), another receipt from Messrs. Sassoon and Company's hong, to T'ien-yu hong for moneys.]

I don't know any thing of them.

Did you expect to receive this money through Acum?

Had the order for payment been given by Mr. Larken, I have no doubt I should have been paid through Acum, but not having been paid, I look to Mr. Larken for it.

Suppose I can shew evidence that the money was paid Acum, what then?

Whatever Mr. Larken may say I cannot believe it, for the E-ho hong is not in the habit of paying so sharp.

Suppose I can shew evidence that the money was paid Acum, what then?

I do not believe there is a receipt, and if it has been got, it must have been got after Acum ran away.

If I could shew you a receipt for the moneys, would you still look to me for a second payment?

Yes I would, as the teas were sold to your hong.

Have you settled teas with any other house through a broker?

No, I always settle it through the comprador of the house.

You say you would act with the comprador of the house. What do you mean by a comprador?

By that, I mean a Chinese, who is in charge of the business of the whole hong. Some confine themselves entirely to the business of the hong, and some do business also, outside,—Awei is comprador, but does business also outside.

What then is Acum?

Acum is comprador of E-ho hong this year. He was general broker last year. Awei was comprador last year, but Acum has taken his place this year as comprador, as he was going into the country. Awei told me so himself.

Do you consider one man's word sufficient to trust in such an important alteration?

Awei's word is confirmed by the fact that no teaman could settle teas but that way.

By the Court.—Did you frequently go to E-ho hong?

Plaintiff.—Yes, four or five times.

Did you see Acum on these occasions?

Before weighing the teas I did see him there, and after weighing (as I said) he had gone. Then I went two or three times to Fuh-sing-lung hong.

You speak of Acum having a hong of his own. How could he also be a comprador?

Compradores of foreign hongs have hongs of their own. Awei has a hong in the same way.

Have you made any enquiry where Acum has gone?

There was no necessity for that, because I looked to E-ho hong for the payment.

You said, when you missed Acum at the E-ho hong, you went to Acum's own house for payment; how comes it that you looked to E-ho hong for payment?

(To be continued.)